The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1873.

SUPPLEMENT.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

RESTORING EXHAUSTED SOILS.

The following excellent article by Prof. John A. Nash will well repay attentive perusal. It is on a subject which is of vital interest to the farmers of the Northwest, and, indeed, of the whole country:

One method for restoring exhausted soils, especially in the Southern States, has been to turn them over for thirty or forty years to the plow-boy and the mule. There is philosophy in growing of wood and timber. There is philosophy in the old custom of the past, when too much ply in this; and in the present, when too much land was our greatest trouble, such a course may have been wise. The roots of trees penetrate the soil deeper than those of ordinary crops, and bring fertilizing matters from the sub-soil and deposit them on the surface in the form of leaves, twigs and bark; and in forty years or less the soil would become such as it had been in its virgin state.

Another method has been to deepen the plowing. A farm has been plowed for two or three generations three or three and one-half inches deep. The surface is thoroughly worn out. A few venture, or the old occupant a little more enlightened, buys a subsoil plow and runs it from eight to twelve inches deeper, according to the nature of the soil, and thereby finds a new farm under the old one. This is a good operation. Many a farm has by it doubled its value, and the deepening process on some of our soils will certainly be extended to sixteen or eighteen inches. There is a limit to what "deep" the time has yet come when it is wise to talk about more than eight, ten, or at most twelve inches of mellowed soil.

The new ground to be plowed under in autumn, is another method. If the field is very badly impoverished it may be necessary to give the first plowing of plaster, and in extreme cases a slight dressing of manure in order to secure a good growth of clover the first year. The process, in the worst cases of impoverishment, may require repetition for two or three years before attempting other crops in the way of rotation. The philosophy of this measure is akin to the two before mentioned. As the roots of the first crop send their roots deep and bring up fertilizing matters to the surface, as clover, being a deep-rooting plant, draws from the sub-soil in favor of the soil above it; and as deep culture in the first place in order to secure a good growth of clover the first year. The process, in the worst cases of impoverishment, may require repetition for two or three years before attempting other crops in the way of rotation. The philosophy of this measure is akin to the two before mentioned. As the roots of the first crop send their roots deep and bring up fertilizing matters to the surface, as clover, being a deep-rooting plant, draws from the sub-soil in favor of the soil above it; and as deep culture in the first place is another mode which we prefer to all others. It consists in a very mixed farming—the growing much or little of everything to which the various soils and parts of farm are adapted, together with stock-keeping.

Farming for specialties may offer stronger inducements to men who have learned to grow some one or two things always in demand; but general, mixed farming, with plenty of stock, we believe to be the best of measures yet known for bringing back fertility to worn-out soils.

FATTENING ANIMALS.

The *Popular Science Monthly* gives these items relating to the manner of producing excessive fatness. It says: Numerous experiments have been made on geese, ducks, pigs, bees, &c., which go to prove that these animals accumulate much more fat than can be accounted for in the quantity present in the food. M. Flourens had the bears in the Jardin des Plantes fed exclusively on bread, and they became excessively fat. Bees confined to a diet of purified sugar continued to produce wax, which strictly belongs to the group of fats. But, whatever its source, the excessive use of non-nitrogenious food, conjoined with inactivity, frequently leads to the deposit of an inordinate amount of adipose tissue. That this fact is illustrated by numerous instances, both among the lower animals and among men.

At Strasburg the geese are fattened by shutting them up in dark rooms, giving them food and stuffing them constantly with food. The high temperature lessens the excretion of the heat, and thus favors the process. Here also, in addition to the above, the birds are reserted to comparatively extended heat, obscurity, inactivity and the cramming of animals with fattening food. A still greater refinement for producing fatness in geese is resorted to by the Italians, who relish the fat of the organs.

To procure this in perfection the natural habits of the animal must be changed. It has been found that in only takes food at the ras, g of the sun, they cheat the birds by producing an artificial sunrise. To effect this the operation are placed in a dark room, at the top of which has but one aperture in the wall. Food being scattered over the floor, a lantern is hooked to a cord passing through the open, when the birds, misled by the shining light, at once commence feeding. The meal finished the lantern is withdrawn and more food scattered on the floor when the birds sleep. Two or three hours having elapsed, and digestion being completed, the lantern is again made to throw its light into the apartment. The rising sun recalls the birds to their morning meal of feeding, and they again feed with returning darkness. This process is repeated several times in the twenty-four hours, so in a very short time the original weight of the bird is trebled, which, strung in a wick, is said to make an excellent lamp.

FERTILIZERS.

The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* says: One of the most interesting facts which this extraordinary wet season has brought out is, that fertilizers applied to soils in dry summers without appreciable effects, are rendered available in those that are wet. The plants upon which our fertilizers have been applied during the past year, when other fertilizers have been so deficient, produced wonderfully this season. The fertilizing substances have been lying dormant in the soil for the want of water to render them available for the use of vegetation, and this year the conditions have been favorable for promoting the changes, chemical and mechanical, necessary for plant food to be made available. Owing to the wetness of the past three years, it has been difficult to conduct experiments with manures, and reach anything like reliable results. Hence many farmers have been misled, and have condemned as worthless manurial substances which had positive value, but which needed the usual meteorological agencies to render them assimilable. Farm dung and stable manures, as well as chemical fertilizers, have not exerted their full influence upon soils to which they have been applied, because of the absence of rain. This season they have been thoroughly subject to the action of water, and the effects produced by the dormant manurial agents applied two or three years ago. Manures are not lost which do not act promptly, unless they are blown away by the winds, or are washed into brooks by sudden and violent showers, which sometimes fall upon the baked earth in summer. If they remain in or upon the soil, favorable seasons, which have since occurred, will force them to give up to plants the food they contain, and the husbandman receives his reserve in abundant crops.

FEEDING A SNAKE.

How a Boa Constrictor Takes Its Food.

[From the New York World.]

Quite a large number of persons were yesterday morning assembled at the DeGroot House in Fourth avenue, to witness the feeding of a boa constrictor belonging to Mr. Parks. The animal had nothing to eat for over two weeks, and was consequently in a condition of hunger which served to make the exhibition quite interesting. It is kept in a box with a glass top, placed directly in front of a register, whereby it receives a degree of heat resembling in some small extent of its native African climate. When this box was drawn out into the center of the room and the cover raised, the lengthy snake—more than seven feet long—slowly crawled around the interior, his neck hardly thicker than a man's wrist, and the rest of his body comparatively attenuated. In one corner of the apartment was a basket containing four snow-white rabbits, nibbling and munching their food, totally unconscious of the approaching fate. The largest of these was first given to the snake. Still slowly crawling, the thin neck kept constantly roving around the box. While the rabbit cowered as though dreading he knew not what. Soon the snake saw him. Gathering back nearly a foot he waited for a chance to strike. Just then the rabbit turned his head and approached as he had several times done before, to touch the snake's head. The small eyes gleamed, the narrow, forked tongue shot in and out like a whip-lash, and in an instant, quicker than the watching eye could follow the motion, the reptile caught him by the nose. At the same moment the long, slim body was wrapped around the rabbit in three coils, the latter struggling quickly, the skin of the snake became rough and corrugated; it glistened with a strange, shiny lustre not hitherto observable, and was wrinkled in numberless little wavy lines. The rabbit uttered no squeak, gave no sign of vitality, with the exception of a single convulsive kick. He was evidently swallowed soon after the catching; he felt no pain nor died easily. For some minutes the snake stayed thus, the folds contracting, the skin becoming rougher, and the lustre deepening. Then the small, feathery head drew back from the circumvolved rabbit, and the keen, bright eyes regarded it curiously. The folds contracted more and more, until poor Bunny seemed to be longer by half than nature had fashioned him. So prepared for swallowing, the snake commenced that operation. Contrary to the popular opinion, he did not cover the animal with saliva, but began absorbing him without further ceremony. The lower jaw dropped, extending to quite twice its usual size, and the rabbit's head was gently sucked in. Next, the shining, glassy cheek, wrinkled into irregular creases near the neck, as if the snake were shrugging his shoulders. As these were drawn straightened out the rabbit disappeared down the gaping jaws. Strangely it glided away until there was left of it but the tail and hind legs. A final gulp and these, too, were gone, and the rabbit's head crawled and crept over the snake's skin, while its foot could be plainly seen passing down his body. A rest was now given him, though shortly afterwards another and the swift darting of his tongue showed him to be ready for further feeding. Again a rabbit was put into the box, but although once struck showed such skill in dodging the snake that by unanimous desire of the spectators he was taken out and restored to his former state of unthinking happiness. The second one was caught after a hard chase, and the snake, whose appetite had been whetted by the first meal, gobbled him down with the same avidity. Another method has been to deepen the plowing. A farm has been plowed for two or three generations three or three and one-half inches deep. The surface is thoroughly worn out. A few venture, or the old occupant a little more enlightened, buys a subsoil plow and runs it from eight to twelve inches deeper, according to the nature of the soil, and thereby finds a new farm under the old one. This is a good operation. Many a farm has by it doubled its value, and the deepening process on some of our soils will certainly be extended to sixteen or eighteen inches. There is a limit to what "deep" the time has yet come when it is wise to talk about more than eight, ten, or at most twelve inches of mellowed soil.

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DR. SCHLIEMANN'S RESEARCHES.

Was the Goddess Minerva "Bright-Eyed" or "Owl-Faced?"—The Idea of Ilios.

The German archæologist, Dr. Schliemann, writing from Athens to the *Allgemeine Zeitung* about his discoveries on the plains of Troy, says that he has come to the conclusion that the Homeric epithet *glaucopis*, as applied to Athene does not mean, as is generally supposed, "blue" or "bright-eyed," but "with the face of an owl." "I found," he writes, "at a depth of two metres immediately under the ruins of the Greek colony which, according to Strabo (XIII., 1, 24), must have been founded at once the Lydian and Doric rule, and under the Lydian rule about 700 B. C., some terra-cotta goblets with profiles of owl faces covered with a sort of helmet. Similar goblets were found in great quantities at a depth of nine metres, and, others again at a depth of twelve metres. Besides these there were idols made of a flat and very hard white stone, on many of which are engraved the same owl face and a woman's girdle; some of the idols are also adorned with disks. These idols were found in rubbish, from two and a half to sixteen metres deep, and are from four to six centimetres long and from two and a half to four centimetres wide. Many fragments of the idols, found at a depth of eight to nine metres, have a single disk on the girdle; one, nine metres deep, has a branch engraved on the back; one, at a depth of eight metres, has three two branch. Five other small idols in terra cotta were found at depths of three, six, eight, nine and fourteen metres respectively, with the figure of an owl face and girdle, and eight metres are engraved owl faces, necklaces, two women's breasts, and on the reverse side the back of a head, with a high female hair. These small owl faces with female bodies, which are so commonly occurring on goblets, vases and idols, can only represent a goddess, and, in fact, no other female deity than Minerva, especially as Homer constantly calls her *Thea glaucopis Athene*, or the owl-faced goddess Athene, and never interferes by word or deed in her capacity of civilization progressed. Pallas Athene gradually obtained a human face, and that the fact of her having been originally depicted with the face of an owl proves the old practice of representing the owl as her favorite bird. He adds that, although contrary to all previous experience, traces of the higher civilization are found in Troy in the upper strata, this is not the case with the remains of antiquity; for he has found the rudest specimens of the art at a depth of from fourteen to sixteen metres. Dr. Schliemann informs us that the 1st of February he proposes to resume his excavations of the site of Troy with 150 workmen, and that he will then search for the remains of the Temple of Minerva, the seat of the colossal walls of the great tower of Ilium.

The Climate of Washington Territory.

The Olympia correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* writes:

If there is one thing above another that the people of Washington Territory pride themselves on, and about which they love to expatiate, it is the climate, and it does seem a matter of congratulation, as we sit in our room and read the accounts of extensive snow storms that have been raging in most parts of the United States, to think that, situated, as we are are, in the extreme northwest of our country, a little fire in the grate to counteract the dampness is all that is necessary to make it pleasant. While the bright sun of to-day suggests the balmy breeze from the southwest, the grass and trees ever green, and many flowers in bloom, all combine to make one think they have indeed struck a sunny clime. But this is no index to the winter, for in the space of eleven minutes by the watch for the scene to change, and then it may snow, but it won't last much longer than it is falling; it may freeze a little, but that would be a rarity; but frost I think it is not known. Rain is the principal change, and one to which it clings with dampening persistence at this season of the year. If we are allowed to express our opinion as to the climate of this Territory has a variegated climate. If extremes don't meet, they are only separated by the Cascade range of mountains. A few hours ride or drive to the east, and the rigor and rigidity of a Maine winter can be enjoyed; while on the west the more genial clime of Texas predominates. If there is any truth in the theory that a climate influences the character of a people, surely Washington Territory ought to have a variety, and the "natives, and to the manner born," seem to stand as living proof that the theory is entitled to considerable credence. East of the mountains they are tall, straight, athletic, and we might say of perfect physique, and endowed with a goodly quantity of golden bodylocks. West, down on the Sound, they are low of stature, big, broad heads and shoulders, small legs and pusillanimous "Poor Lo" countenances. They live on fish, which, by the way, they do away with the idea that fish diet is conducive to brain power. For if the face is any index to the mind, the Indians of Western Washington are the dullest people of intelligence, not much above the clams they dig, or the oysters they gather.

A Carpet-Bag Corporation.

From the Chicago Times.

A recent volume of Kansas reports contains a decision which embodies an amusing story of a carpet-bag corporation, showing how charters are granted and used in this country. In 1866, the Legislature of Pennsylvania chartered a concern bearing the title "The New York and California Vineyard Company." This was certainly a very innocent, not to say Arcadian, name, and would naturally lead to the supposition that the corporators were to engage in the culture of the luscious grape, or in the introduction of the domestic wines that cheer but not inebriate. The reader will perhaps be surprised, therefore, to learn that two years after the granting of the charter, the corporation was incatively engaged in building land-grant railroads through the wilderness of Kansas. It seems that the charter empowered the company to do business, own personal and real property, etc., in all the States, "except the State of Pennsylvania," and also gave it the right to change its name whenever it chose. Hence, the expatriated concern had reappeared in Kansas, re-christened "The Land Grant Railway and Trust Company," and carrying on the business described in its new title. The suit that is decided in the volume of reports referred to is one that was brought by the company against the authorities of Cass county, Kansas, to compel them to issue bonds in the sum of $200,000, which had been voted to the company for the construction of a certain road. The Supreme Court of Kansas decided the case against the company, and in the course of the opinion, hit the Legislature of Pennsylvania a sharp rap in following language:

"At the very creation of this supposed corporation its creator spurned it from the land of its birth as illegitimate, and unworthy of a home among its kindred, and sent it forth a wanderer on foreign soil. . . . 'No rule of comity will allow one State to spawn corporations, and send them forth into other States to be nurtured and do business there, when said first mentioned State will not allow them to do business within its own boundaries.'"

YOUTHFUL MARRIAGES.

How They are Managed in New York.

Burleigh, who is a clergyman, and not a "statesman," writes to the Boston *Journal* that early marriages are the fashion of the day. Boys from sixteen to eighteen appear in our courts with a writ of *habeas corpus* to get possession of a child wife. Signals hang out from fashionable boarding schools, which the initiated understand. Our first-class hotels are kept in a state of alarm over missing mail keys who run off with lads. No punishment, no license, no certificate are necessary to make valid a marriage. Though divorce is a difficult thing in this State, the pathway to matrimony is as broad and the gate is as wide as that road that leads to destruction. Any priest, magistrate, or justice can marry a party, whether any of them reside in the State or not. Marriage is a civil contract, and if entered into by the parties in the presence of witnesses, it is as valid and binding as if performed by the Pope of Jerusalem or the Holy Father at Rome.

Just outside of Brooklyn is a beautiful suburb known as Bay Ridge. One would travel thousands of miles without finding a prettier spot. It lies on a high eminence, overlooking New York bay, and is occupied by the elegant dwellings of the merchant princes of our city. The place has been stirred to its profoundest depths by a wedding that has just come off. The parties belong to aristocratic families, and their ages are sixteen and seventeen. The bridegroom is an under-sized lad, green and retiring. He walks regularly to school with his books under one arm and his satchel in the other. He is always in his classes in time, and in walking he would swing them like the arms of a wind-mill. When he rapped his modern increased till he seemed to be propelling himself through the air like a swimmer who goes through the water hand-over-hand.

During the Prussian war Andre Fozlin was run through the lungs by a Uhlan, and then he was shot. The dead-house-hour was found to be ridged like that of a duck. Some of the spinal processes of the vertebræ were abnormally enlarged and some of them completely ossified. Besides, the sternum had a

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The "Medicated Towel."

The Patent Office has recently issued papers to a California lady, the invention consisting in rather a novel method of applying medicine externally, for the benefit of a certain class of patients, by means of a specially adapted towel. This towel is to be used for drying the person after bathing, and it is claimed is medicated with such substances and by such a process that it will arrest cutaneous diseases, paralysis, and local affections, while it imparts at the same time a healthful action and glow to the skin, and frees it from bad humors. A towel prepared in the manner specified in this patent will, it is said, retain its medical virtues effectively during two months' use, when the process of medication has to be repeated.

Extraordinary Phenomena at Sea.

[From the New York Times, 10th.]

The bark Sacramento, of New Bedford, Capt. Robbins, from Fayal for Amboy arrived yesterday. She reports heavy gales from February 21 to March 5, with much snow and hail, and very bad sea from north to northwest. February 27, latitude 32 to 34, at 10 P. M., wind blowing heavily from north northwest, and many "corposants" on yardarms and masthead, and no light, a ball of fire exploded in the belly of the mainsail and with a report like a rifle, sending thousands of sparks, and completely paralyzing all hands for a few moments. Within a few minutes of the same time the same manner, near the deck, knocking down one of the crew. No signs or marks were left by these explosions, and what they were no one on board can explain.

A Literary Curiosity.

At a sale of books in New York, recently, a gentleman from Chicago carried away, at a cost of $650, Gabriel Thomas' Historical and Geographical Account of the Provinces and County of Pensylvania and of West New Jersey, in America. The Richness of the Soil, the Sweetness of the Situation, the Wholesomeness of the Air, the Navigable Rivers and Adherent, the Prodigious Encrease of Corn, the Flourishing Condition of the City of Philadelphia, with the Stately Creatures, as Birds, Beasts, Fishes, and Trees, Fruits, Herbs, Roots, Scots of Minerals, Purging Waters, and Stones, &c. By Gabriel Thomas, who resided there about fifteen years. London 1698. With Map." The book is scarce, and is in old calf, somewhat stained, loose covered, worm-eaten, mildewed antiquity, which has no equal in America.

Saline Disinfectants.

Prof. Kich, in the experience derived from almost extended investigation of the relative power of various salts when applied to animal and vegetable solids and fluids, and also to sewage, state that the greatest efficacy and general applicability will be found in a solution containing hydrochlorate of alumina with a small quantity of chloride of iron. The hydrochlorate of alumina will serve to do the gentle work of a disinfectant and antiseptic, while the iron salt will absorb the sulphuretted compounds which arise from the decomposition of some kinds of organic matter. Chloride of calcium is cheaper, inasmuch as there is a waste product in all alkali works. In this particular, hydrochlorate of alumina will, however be able to compare favorably in the future, as the result of late improvements in the manufacture of alumina, due to cheaper production of large quantities as a waste product.

Trepaning.

Concussions and fractures of the bones call for trepanning of the skull. A trephine is similar to a th mble, with saw teeth on its rim. By turning round and round, as a gimlet is used, a button of bone is taken out. Room is made for picking out fragments that irritate, and for giving a chance to introduce the end of a lever, to raise up the crushed-in bone that presses upon the brain. This statement prepares the way for combatting an erroneous impression, which is about common with intelligent persons as with the ignorant, viz: That the surgeon puts a silver plate over the orifice, over which the scalp after wards heals. No such process is ever followed. Any such kind of covering but the integuments are used in covering up the orifice. Anything thus placed would be an intolerable source of disturbance. Pus would form, and ulcerations follow. The system could not bear such a direct source of irritation. Yet so universally is the silver plate notion believed that a platoon of marines could not dispossess some people of what they have been accustomed to believe, even when they know it is wrong.

The Coming Religion.

Henry Ward Beecher, in his sermon delivered on Sunday morning, the first since his return from his Western tour, concluded with this language:

"While men are writing and talking about what the coming religion is to be I go to the scientist and say, What shall be the coming religion? He lifts his glass and sweeps it through the stella universe and says, 'The stars on their path say it is not in them; I ask Maury, and he says, 'The ocean says it is not in me;' I ask Tyndall, and he says, 'Nature says it is not in me;' I ask Huxley, and he asks all the beasts of the field and the birds of the air, and all comes back and says, 'It is not in me.' I take the hand of my counsellor and guide, and he says, 'The religion of the future is the religion of the past, the religion of the present; it is God himself. God is love, that is religion. Love God, love each other, not developed by the church, or by creed, or by ordinance; the religion of the future is surely this: 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and thy neighbor as thyself.' That is the religion of the universe."

An "Old-Fashioned Snow Storm."

The following transcript from the parish register of a village in Derbyshire, England, will give our readers a definite idea of what is meant by the term, "an old-fashioned snow storm," so often used during the past winter:

This year 1614-15, January 16, began the greatest snow which ever fell upon the earth, within man's memorye. It covered the earth five quarters deep uppon the playne. And for heapes or drifts of snow they were very deep so that passengers, both horse and foot, passed over gate's, hedges and walles. It fell at ten severall tymes, and the last was the greatest, to the grate admiration and feare of all the lande, for it came in the space of eight dayes. The world, so that all c'ntryes were full, yea, the south p'te as well as these mountaynes. It continued by daily encreassing until the 12th day of March (which is the 12th day of my earth, eyther uppon hilles or valleys), uppon w'ch daye, being the Lord's daye, it began to decrease; and so by little and little consumed and wasted away till about the end of the second day of May, for then all the heapes or drifts of snow were consumed, except one uppon Kinderscut, w'ch lay till Witson week.

Business Brevity.

The following, said to be from the commercial column of a Western papers, purports to be the reply of a New Yorker to the preceptor of his son, who wrote to ask his preference in the prescribed course of studies:

WALL STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1872.

Sir: Your's to h'd & cont's noted. Don want sen to study str'n'my. Twont pay. No ships run'g to stars and no prospect of it. All bosh, if 'twont h'lp trade. Also stop Latin & Greek. Boy 'll pick up such Lt'n words as petit larceny & *delirium tremens*, &c., soon 'nough he'r in Gold b'd. I'm bullish on 'rithm't'k & sp'g, and T'k some stock in Gr'm'r too, but I can make money 'nough without L'n and Gr'k, etc. No use. I'm memb' St'k Exch'g, Chamb'r Com'c, Knickerbock'r Athen'm'tic in short of stock terms. Put boy thr'gh on margins, con'rs, Dr., C., et. pr. et. cl'r house, Rail'ds, and Gov'ts yourself, & go short on y'r Grk and Lt'. &c. &c. They 'll beat mel'ss for the street—always in dem'd here. I mean Dr & Cr etc. When term ends, plass ship boy & Bks by N. Y. C. or H. R. R. w'ch h. L'dg in hat, coax g'n his—see Purser B'd't. Draw sight d'f't for bill Money easy—stk's stiff & any limit'd st. co'rd. Still I get you long on 100 L. S. at 67. Buys tuition do for margin. Exc'nge e'sy. Yours, etc.

A PLAYFUL assistant to a fish-monger, with a basket of crabs on his arm, took it into his head, while passing the monkey's houses in the Jardin pes Plantes, Paris, the other day, that it would be amusing to give a crab to one of the monkeys which held out its "hand" through the wires of its cage. The animal, we are told, looked at it curiously, then raised it to his mouth. The crab—hitherto inert—now recovered its self-possession, and took hold of the monkey's nose between its large claws. The other, with a piercing cry, rushed to the roof of the building, clinging to the wires. The crab continued to maintain its hold, the monkey frantically endeavoring to tear it away. Weary of the struggle, the monkey then ended it by a bar by the tail, and swung violently to and fro, hoping thus to throw off his enemy, the other apes sitting below on the ground, looking on with astonishment at the strange spectacle. Suddenly the poor animal became motionless. He was, an eye-witness suggests, thinking, and his reflections, we are told, were of a melancholy character, as they ended in suicide. He let go the bar to which he had been suspended, and, falling headforemost, was killed instantly, his nose still in the claws of his persecutor.

A RECENT medical writer says: "Sleep whenever you can; in the cars—anywhere when you get a chance—the great want of the age is sleep." This is not such safe advice to follow, as a Lawrence gentleman knows to his sorrow. He was recently afflicted with a bad cold, and to cure himself of it resorted to the method of bathing his feet in warm water, and drinking a tumbler full of gin and molasses, prescribed by an aged and respected friend of the family. Having got everything in order for carrying out the prescription, he sat down by the stove, his pedal extremities immersed in warm water, a tumbler of smoking gin and molasses by his side. In this condition a scene of sweet repose stole over him as he sipped the exhilarating liquid, and he fell asleep. His wife had gone to bed, and on awakening about three o'clock in the morning, wondered why she was alone. Going down stairs, she was horrified to find her liege lord asleep in his chair, the fire out, his feet still immersed in the water over which a cake of ice was formed, and an empty tumbler on the chair beside him. His cold isn't a bit better.

"NO ONE TO LOVE."

A Young New Yorker, Disappointed in Love, Becomes a Hermit in a Minnesota Forest.

The Duluth (Minn.) *Herald*, of the 28th ult., gives a romantic account of the discovery in the pine forests on Cloynet river, two weeks ago, of a young man, formerly a resident of New York. It appears that a party of explorers, while at supper, heard a melodious voice singing "No one to love, none to caress."

For a few moments they were at a loss to discover from whence the melody came, but on peering through a thicket, which lay to the north of them, they discovered a young man apparently about five and twenty years old, approaching. The tall, slender and rather good-looking fellow wore a Mackinaw coat, fur cap and German socks and moccasins. On coming up to them he passed the compliments of the evening and was about to pass when the explorer asked him if he wouldn't stop and take a cup of coffee. At first he declined the invitation, but the request being urged he finally consented to accept.

This singular recluse, on being pressed for a reason for his strange mode of life, stated:

I belong to New York city, and my parents now reside on Third avenue. About two years ago I made the acquaintance of a Miss Henderson, an actress, who plays under an assumed name. She was about as sweet a girl, so far as looks went, as ever the sun shone upon. It is needless to tell you that, after a year's courtship, she consented to be my wife. All the preparations for our marriage were made, but just one week prior to the day on which we were to be united in holy wedlock they ended in disappointment. Being asked in what way, this lady handed a note from Miss Henderson to the bearer, and swore with a terrific tragic intonation that he would teach until June or shed "the last d-r-r-p of his heart's best blood" in the attempt. Fearing that the lunatic would indeed do justice to him by locking up the college at night, five of the "big boys" of the school are put on duty every night, armed with shot-guns, and instructed to shoot the first man that puts his foot inside the yard fence. The excitement in Mayfield is at fever heat, and as charges of a most serious nature have been preferred against the irate pedagogue, the affair may yet develope into something grave. Meanwhile the youthful band of warriors keep up their nightly peregrinations around the temple of knowledge, relieved occasionally, it is said, by a file of colored troops.

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A KENTUCKY SENSATION.

An Eccentric College President Refuses to be Ousted.

Mayfield, Ky., is in the full enjoyment of a genuine sensation—a thing of rare occurrence in that section. There is located in the village a college where both sexes are taught. The present President was elected to the chair when the institution was of a low ebb of prosperity and by his energy and tact brought it out of its difficulties and made it successful. But he was an erratic genius, and astonished and disgusted the board of trustees by announcing his resignation, at the same time stating his intention of going to California to hunt up the individual who threatened to burn up the Pacific ocean, and who was shoved off a railway train and killed, as a reward for his sinful design. The Professor went, according to promise, but returned some months afterward, and after an interval of idleness again accepted the post of principal of the college. Matters went along swimmingly until his eccentricities again began to crop out, furnishing much food for gossip. At one time his mania was drunk in efforts to join all the different religious denominations in the town, and at an other time he got up a wedding for something else equally ridiculous. His wife died very suddenly, and within four months thereafter he married a girl of sixteen, a pupil in the college. Grave suspicions as to the cause of the death of the first wife were whispered about, coupled with whispers as to the antenuptial relations of the newly married pair, and the college trustees finally took up the matter, and passed an order dismissing the principal, which was published in the town paper. He was not thus easily to be got rid of, however, and swore with a terrific tragic intonation that he would teach until June or shed "the last d-r-r-r-op of his heart's best blood" in the attempt. Fearing that the lunatic would indeed do justice to him by locking up the college at night, five of the "big boys" of the school are put on duty every night, armed with shot-guns, and instructed to shoot the first man that puts his foot inside the yard fence. The excitement in Mayfield is at fever heat, and as charges of a most serious nature have been preferred against the irate pedagogue, the affair may yet develope into something grave. Meanwhile the youthful band of warriors keep up their nightly peregrinations around the temple of knowledge, relieved occasionally, it is said, by a file of colored troops.

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A VAGABOND PRINCE.

Legal Notice to Whom it May Concern.

New York German papers contain the following curious advertisement:

"We have reason to believe that Prince Felix, of Taxis, is now in the United States. He has no right to contract any debts whatever, and the estate of the family will be beyond his control after he has reached his majority. His promissory notes are absolutely worthless, and the undersigned will not, under any circumstances, pay any debts the prince may incur."

Here follow the names of the executors of the scapegrace prince, to whom the foregoing so flatteringly refers. There is considerable reason to believe, according to recent advices from Batisbon, in New York, that he is there. He is an overgrown boy, not yet twenty-one of age, but has already succeeded in gaining much notoriety by his reckless extravagance. He is the last lineal descendant of the eminent family which in the middle ages, played a conspicuous part in Germany, and which acquired historical reputation. The estate to which the younger prince is sole heir amounts to about $15,000,000. With his hurdles fled, the cut last year a figure at Baden-Baden, where he appeared in public as the Kursaals only promenade with a prominent member of the *demi-monde*, and where, during the season, he lost enormous sums at gambling. In three years he squandered nearly $1,000,000. His extravagance alarmed the executors of his father's estate, and they obtained a decree from the Superior Court of Bavaria authorizing them to limit his allowance to $3,000, dating all pending bills against the prince's estate. This decree of the court was published by the executors in many German papers, and threw the young prince in a terrible rage. He employed a lawyer to have it set aside, and receiving from him very little encouragement he set about raising money at exhorbitant rates of interest. As a matter of course he was moderately successful. Among others he obtained 4,000 florins on his promissory notes of nearly ten times that amount, and when one of his creditors sued him for debt, he very coolly possessed himself of the family diamonds and other regalia, which he sold at ruinous rates, and fled to America. From New York he wrote to the executors and to his guardian a letter, in which he said he would find them defiance, and as soon as he was of age would return to Germany and make it hot for them. He added significantly that he had plenty of money, could obtain as much more as he wanted, and was determined to live exactly as he pleased.

PRE-HISTORIC AMERICANS.

Curious Relics from Arizona—A Legend of the Pimos.

A San Francisco paper says: J. W. Glass, an old Californian, a gentleman who has devoted much time to investigations in geology, mineralogy, botany and other natural sciences, recently returned to San Francisco from a ten months' sojourn in Arizona and Colorado. He has brought with him a collection of varied character, embracing 2,000 botanical specimens, samples of ores, relics from ancient mounds, etc., and a mummy. A mummy is the human remains, the body having evidently been burned, together with various kinds of food, such as corn, beans, nuts and berries, the charred remains of which Mr. Glass gathered. They were taken from the ruins in Chin valley. There are also several stone hatchets, remains of ancient pottery, cement and brick from the ruins, petrified and silicified wood, obsidian, agates, jasper, chalcedony, etc.

Mr. Glass has also a small image—one of the sacred images of the peaceful Pimos—said to be made in honor of the virgins of the tribe, in accordance with a tradition which came down to them from some eminent medical man, to the effect that if any virgin should succeed in making a perfect image of a new born infant, the Great Spirit would accept it from the hands of one so pure, and would endow it with life; that then the infant would grow, and become God's human representative, the leader and saviour of the tribe; that through him the Indians would be perserved from want and sorrow; fruit, flowers and grain of all kinds would spring up spontaneously, and no enemy would ever be able to overpower them. For hundreds of years the virgins of the tribe have tried their skill in fashioning images of the saviours from the yellow clay of their native valleys, until the custom has become fixed, and the habit still continues, although the hope that once animated the virgin breast seldom now lightens the labor of the dusky daughters of the desert. Mr. Glass told them that the whites have already found the true Saviour, by means of a virgin who lived nearly 2,000 years ago, and that they might as well accept him, and get what consolation they can out of it; but the old Indians said it was impossible, their saviour, when he came, would never die, but would always live among them, an everlasting proof of his divine mission.

A Gigantic Family.

The facts appended appear in the London *Medical Record*: Perhaps we may make no excuse for departing from the custom of not noting exhibitions when we call the attention of our readers to the most remarkable development of adipose tissue which has, probably, ever been observed in Europe, at least within one family. It is interesting, as testing the laws of heredity, to observe the peculiarities of the O'Neal family, of which a careful examination by a writer in the *Medico-Chirurgical Review* leads him to vouch for the accuracy of the extraordinary measurements we give. They are natives of Ireland, Queens county, forty-seven miles from the city of Dublin. The are born of respectable parents, hard-working farmers. The father stood six feet and weighed twenty-seven stone. The mother is forty-five years of age, stands five feet two inches in height, measures round the shoulders one yard and a half, round her waist eight feet, and has the normous weight of thirty-nine stone. Her youngest sister is eighteen years of age; she stands five feet two inches in height, measures round her arm twenty-five inches, across her houlders three feet, round her waist six feet, and weighs twenty-three stone. The eldest daughter is as much distinguished on account of her obesity, scarcely able to walk. She appears to be uneasy on her legs, and is compelled to lean up against the wall for support. The vaccination marks on her arm are having increased with age and development of adipose tissue, are as large as ordinary saucers. She is to be no padding or artificial means employed to enhance the enormous weight of the specimens, the disproportion which strikes the observer between the gigantic bodies and the relatively small although absolutely large cranial is almost startling. The hands are coarse and large-boned. In Ann O'Neal (affectionately and absurdly named "Lily" by her smaller relatives) the cranial bones are enormous, and the mouth is much underhung, by the forward projection of the lower jaw. Although the mother shows signs of excessive tendency to consumption, there is no disease noticeable or complained of, and the subjects do not appear to suffer from any other affection than the inconvenience of having to support so much fat.

The First Churches Erected in New York.

The following particulars have been given of the first churches erected by the various religious sects. "The Old Dutch Church" was built in 1634. In 1644 the first Episcopal edifice was erected. Captain Kidd, then in good repute, and residing in Liberty street, was a parishioner of it. It was the first Trinity, and in 1776 was burned. Another was erected, which was torn down in 1839 to give place to the present Trinity. At St. George's, on Beekman street and Stuyvesant square, in 1752, Washington was at one time a regular attendant. In 1719 the Presbyterians had a church in Wall street. In 1767 the Lutherans built a Wall Swamp Church; they passed away at the corner of Frankfort and William streets. It was subsequently a livery stable, an auction room, a lager beer saloon and a German tavern. The Huguenots subscribed in Pine street for one hundred and thirty years, the congregation chiefly residing in New Rochelle. The first services of Methodists were during the revolution in a rigging loft in Horse alley, in Pine. The Baptists first built in Gold street. After many persecutions the Friends were allowed to worship in a meeting house on Green street, near Liberty. The Jews built a synagogue on Mill street, near Beaver. The first Catholic church was built in 1783, on Barclay street.

A REPORTER of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* recently visited the penitentiary at Joliet, Ill., and had an interview with Forrester, now serving out a term of thirteen years' imprisonment for burglary, and who is generally supposed to know a good deal about the Nathan murder. To the question, "Could you name the Nathan murderer?" he replied: "I would never do that, but I'll tell you what I am willing to do. If the right parties from New York will visit me here and give me ample evidence that they are working in the interest of the Kelso ring, I will put them on the track in such a way that the apprehension of the murderer can be easily effected. I know the whole plot, and I know that certain New York officials are implicated in such a way as to make it necessary that none but detectives of Kelso's choice shall be put on the case. They have now spent several thousands of dollars and are no nearer the solution of the mystery than at the beginning. Let proper persons approach me and the affair will no longer be a mystery." Forrester stated that, although he had on a former occasion escaped easily from his present place of confinement, he was afraid to try it now, as the prison was too closely guarded. Furthermore, he had no desire to escape. He intended, if his life was spared, to serve out his term, and on his return to the world follow a more honorable vocation. He said: "It does not pay to be a thief. It is a dear-bought and short-lived pleasure to handle other people's money and goods. I've handled thousands of dollars, but my earnings have almost all gone to vocations detective. I've paid out piles of money for my liberty."

The Medical Society of Massachusetts has appointed a committee to devise some scheme by which a reform in the matter of expert testimony may be realized. Surely such reform is everywhere greatly needed.

The terrible cerebro-spinal meningitis has broken out with violence in several parts of California. The schools are all closed, and a general panic prevails.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTTS,

A Rare Miniature of the Hapless Queen—Its Curious History.

[Richmond, Va., correspondence of the New York Evening Post.]

It is said by those who are familiar with the subject that there is no authentic likeness of the beautiful and unhappy daughter of James the First. The portrait which hangs in Holyrood Palace, and the Lochleven picture owned by the Earl of Morton and copied in Lodge's Portraits, are alike of doubtful authenticity. Convinced that there was not in the United Kingdom any picture of Mary drawn from the living original, Chalmers, who wrote her biography, caused an ideal likeness to be painted in which the best and most correct features of the various portraits and sketches found in England, Ireland and Scotland were, as he conceived, blended. This ideal, together with the Lochleven picture, were inserted in his biography.

When Elder, an artist of this city, had decided to paint a picture of Mary on her way to the block, he naturally applied at the State Library for the best likeness of his subject which the books then could furnish. Dissatisfied with the engraving in Lodge, Chalmers and Holyrood, and found, to his regret, that both of the pictures which it originally contained had been cut out by some autograph fiend. His dream he was about to return to his studio when a gentleman who had joined to be present said:

"I can tell you where you will find the most perfect likeness of Mary Queen of Scots that I have ever seen, other than that at Holyrood, with which I am familiar."

"Where?" the artist asked eagerly.

"In this very city; at Mrs. ——'s," giving the number on the house and the street.

A Romantic History.

Hearing of this incident, your correspondent sought an interview with the gentleman just mentioned, and in the conversation which ensued between the history of the picture in question. It is doubtless curious. Forty or more years ago Mr. Joseph Mayo (for a long period the Mayor of Richmond), then a young lawyer, met in the street an old lady exposed to a drenching shower. He promptly offered his umbrella. Thanking him for the courtesy she told him to call at his office and she would at any moment know where to send the umbrella after she received home. He gave the desired information, and within a week received a note requesting him to call at such a house in Franklin street. On entering, he was greeted cordially by the old lady whom he had relieved, and to make a brief story, in like few words from her recounted her early history and life. She proved to be a widow, of Scottish birth, named Kerr. Her property was large, and her connections and every surrounding showed her to be a woman of extraordinary taste, culture and refinement. Her son and only child was a minor. Of her history previous to her coming to this country the present writer has been able to ascertain only a few facts. She was of a family of wealth and position

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1873.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NO. 159.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

The Screen Bill Passed Finally Without the Penal Clause—The Tax Repeal Bill Goes Through in the Senate—Indecent Haste of the House in Passing the Appropriation Bill—The Congressional Apportionment Bill Passed by the House—Adjournment Until Tuesday.

Special to the Pittsburg Press.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 14, 1873.

SENATE.

Petitions.

By Mr. Humphreys—In favor of the passage of the Miners' Screen bill; also, remonstrance from Sharpsburg against the Allegheny sewerage law.

By Messrs. Playford and Rutan—Against the repeal of the general railroad law.

Petitions in favor of the Centennial were presented from every county in the State.

Reports of Committees.

On the bill to incorporate Bellevue Cemetery, negative, the Courts having power.

On the act to inspect oil for illuminating purposes: also, the act to repeal taxes on corporations and personal property, legalizing the election of commissioners to pave Carson, Main and Chestnut streets.

Mr. Humphreys read in place an act to allow Stevenson Parker and Varnish Company to make iron and steel hardware, and for other purposes.

The Screen Bill Passed.

The Screen bill came up for consideration. Mr. Playford having the floor, spoke against the passage of the bill.

Mr. Humphreys replied to Playford, and spoke in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. Playford tried to have the bill amended as far as it applied to mines supplying coke, but failed. The friends of the bill tried to restore the penal clause. Mr. Playford opposed this, and the bill passed finally without the penal clause.

Tax Repeal Bill Passed.

The repeal of taxes on corporation and personal taxes was considered and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House passed the Congressional Apportionment and then adjourned until next Tuesday.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 13, 1873.

The Apportionment Committee have succeeded in fixing to-morrow for the consideration of the Apportionment bill. The fight, then, will be a brisk one, but the bill will go through without material alteration.

The Appropriation bill was rushed through the House to-day in a way that I despise. It is not too much to say that the scene in that body, all day, was disgraceful, and a reproach to legislation. Many members of the House felt it to be so, and were mortified and chagrined all the way things were done. That a bill of twenty-four pages, appropriating five mfillion of dollars, should be hurried through all its stages in one day, and during two sessions that were not prolonged, without deliberation or consideration, is discreditable in the highest degree. Fortunately, the Senate may be relied upon to secure proper consideration for so important a measure; but the House cannot thereby escape from the reproach of having acted, throughout, as if it had no sense of dignity or responsibility. The spectacle presented by a noisy and turbulent body, during which could be considered respectable alongside of that presented by this body of one hundred legislators to-day.

At the morning session the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hancock in the chair, on the bill, and the sections were rattled through at railroad speed. No explanation was made to increase appropriations was promptly adopted, and every one to decrease them was as promptly voted down. No one seemed able or willing to try to stop the progress of extravagance and recklessness, and the speed with which the Chairman declared anything carried or lost prevented any one capable of deliberate action from attempting to check it. Motions to add $100,000 appropriations to the bill were crowded through in the twinkling of an eye, and the House acted with the public money as if playing with pennies, and flung away thousands and tens of thousands as if the members were familiar with the handling of such sums, and could afford to fling them about like boys things to a crowd of beggars. In this mad style the bill was rushed through committee, reported to the House, and read a second and third time and passed. A few of the more thoughtful members did try to get separate votes on the more flagrant provisions of the bill, such as the small item of $5,000 to be paid to $1,500, paying contested election committees, etc., but in vain. The member temporarily in the Speaker's chair either would not or could not hear them, and every attempt to get a call of the ayes and nays was defeated by this disreputable trickery. The revenues of the commonwealth are of too much value to be disposed of in such a manner as this considerate way. The Appropriation bill is of sufficient moment to deserve careful consideration, and its various provisions merited deliberation and attention. This bill received neither one nor the other. It took the Committee of Ways and Means over two months to get it ready, but the House disposed of it in nearly as many hours.

The Senate had up the bill to repeal the State tax on horses and cattle, trades, occupations and professions, and it was discussed in a debate running through the morning session, which was much the ablest of any we have yet had. The speeches were all short and to the point, and the bill, finally, was referred back to the Finance Committee, with the amendments, so as to enable that committee to report authoritatively how much the bill would be reduced by the repeal of the tax on personal property, net earnings and gross receipts, and whether the State could afford to bear the reduction. The committee met this afternoon and will report the bill back, unanimously, to-morrow, with a preamble, setting forth that the receipts of the State treasury exceed the amount to $800,000 annually, and that the State can still go on with its usual appropriations and pay a million of the public debt annually. It will also report an additional section, re-arranging the tonnage tax so as to obviate the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court on that subject; but as this may be considered as a measure for raising revenue, which is some doubt of the power of the Senate, under the Constitution, to originate it.

Mr. Humphries also had up the Screen bill, and it went through without a hitch, and where the last, or the penal section was struck out. Coming up on second reading, Mr. Playford obtained the floor and was speaking against the bill, when the hour of adjournment arrived. The subject will consequently rise to-morrow.

The Apportionment bill reported in the House has been a good deal talked about by the members in their friendly calls to-day. The Philadelphia and Allegheny districts are generally satisfactory, and so are the Lancaster, Berks, Chester and Delaware, and Erie and Crawford districts. But Gen. Harry White insists on keeping his old district, Westmoreland, Fayette and Indiana, and putting Greene on to Washington, Beaver and Lawrence, and Mr. Fitch insists that Wayne shall go with Susquehanna and Bradford, and Columbia put in with Pike, Monroe and Wyoming. The Tioga district is satisfactory to Mr. Strang, the Lebanon district to Mr. Hellman, and if Mr. Fitch can be made satisfied, Mr. White is likely to be the only Republican who will be dissatisfied, unless he can succeed in changing the bill. It is too soon, however, to speculate on results; but I think it is safe to anticipate that the bill is not likely to be much altered.

The bank bills recalled from the Governor have very generally been amended by adding to them, according to the Governor's suggestion in his Wade Run bank veto, the following two sections:

SECTION—That said bank may take, receive, reserve and charge, on any loan or discount made, or bill of exchange or other evidence of debt, interest at such lawful rate as is allowed by any general law of this State, now or hereafter, regulating the rate of interest thereon; and no more, and nothing in this act contained shall alter, change or affect the rate of interest provided for or authorized by this section.

SECTION—That it shall be lawful for said bank to purchase, hold and convey real estate as follows: Such as shall be necessary for its immediate accommodation in the transaction of its business—such as may be mortgaged to it in good faith by way of security for debts—such as shall be conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings—such as it shall purchase at sales upon judgments, decrees or mortgages held by such bank, or shall purchase at sales of property sold to said bank—said bank shall not purchase or hold real estate, in any other manner than is in this section, nor shall it hold the possession of any real estate under mortgage.

Thus amended, they will probably be signed.

It is noticeable, within a few days, that the bills to create corporations have nearly ceased to be offered. In a great batch of bills that came over from the House, to-day, to the Senate, there was *not one* to create a corporation! The Governor's vetoes have stopped *that* flood effectually. Corporation hunters do not want privileges that any one may get, on application. They want a monopoly, or nothing.

SPECIAL.

Which Are the Best Organs.

In this age of business rivalry where people are frequently imposed upon by unscrupulous and rapacious agents, it is important to know which make of organ is preferred and pronounced the best by judges of the article and Professors of music. The Burdett Organs have always stood at the head of the list and having of late added a number of patented improvements, they are now beyond question the most complete reed organ ever made. Visitors of the music store of H. Kleber & Bro., No. 81 Wood street, will be astonished at the beautiful Burdett's to be had there for from one to two hundred dollars, and will soon convince themselves that they will save money and get a better instrument by purchasing a Burdett at Kleber's than by dealing elsewhere. A single hearing of these organs, and a glance at their Corinthian and Egyptian cases will suffice to settle the question of choice. Moreover, in buying of these gentlemen, you run no risk of any kind, their fine musical abilities and first-class reputation for honorable and upright dealing, giving full assurance that you get the worth of your money, dollar for dollar.

XLIII CONGRESS.

Extra Session of the Senate.

The Caldwell Case Resumed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1873.

SENATE.

The Vice President returned and resumed the chair. He presented a memorial asking that the papers in the case of the Kansas Senatorial election be taken from the files and referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. CHANDLER offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Commerce to sit during the recess, investigating the subject of subsidies to steamship lines, what lines should be subsidized; also, into the propriety of granting bounties to ship builders; that the committee have leave to visit Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, with power to send for persons and papers, and employ a stenographer, that the expenses thereof be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. ANTHONY submitted a resolution, which lies over, reciting the resolution reported at the late session for the expulsion of J. W. Patterson, and the inability of the Senate to consider the same for want of time; also, saying it is questionable whether said resolution could be now considered, inasmuch as Mr. Patterson is no longer a member, and therefore declaring that the failure of the Senate to act upon said resolution is not to be interpreted as approval or disapproval of the same; that Patterson have leave to make a written statement for publication in the *Congressional Record*.

Mr. HOWE again sought to have petitions received.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed petitions seeking legislation, but had no objections to receiving and filing them, as in 1861.

Mr. ANTHONY thought they might take the most liberal construction and receive petitions, though not act upon them.

Mr. HOWE cited precedents to show that a petition had heretofore been received and referred. After further debate the Senate decided not to receive the petitions which Mr. Howe offered to present, by 18 against 29.

The Caldwell case was resumed. Mr. SCOTT, after briefly reviewing the report of the committee, said he could notgbring his mind to the conclusion that its finding is a cause for setting aside the election of Mr. Caldwell. If the people themselves do not exercise their power, from their primary meeting to the election, they are the sufferers, but have the remedy in their own hands. He was painfully brought to the conclusion that Caldwell's business capacity should have kept him out of the hands of such men. It was like the case of Jericho, where the man who went to Jericho, he fell among thieves. He wished he could say that Caldwell came out upon that, but he could not according to the testimony. Such influences as these could not influence the judgment of his fellow-jurors, he would not yield to the clamor which demanded the sacrifice of a victim, any more than he would shield a friend from the consequences of a wrong committed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, argued that the Senate was the guardian of the rights of the State. The question now before the Senate should suffer this record to stand as a precedent to be followed for all time to come, or shall it be stamped as a corrupt bargain? The case is made out, and the premium to capture by wholesale rather than by retail. The Senate was bound by every sentiment of truth and justice to see that seats shall not be made merchandise by the most enterprising traders. The State which has business with money brings disgrace on any State. The extreme medicine of the Constitution must be administered, and Kansas have an opportunity to show her self right before the world without spot or blemish, and without justification or excuse for the fight, bribe. In conclusion, Mr. Morrill said he should vote for Caldwell's expulsion, if the resolution now pending in a milder form, declaring he was not duly and legally elected, shall not be adopted.

Mr. SCHURZ argued that the Constitutional clause, "Each House shall have the power to judge of the qualifications and returns of its own members," not only goes to the forms but the essence of election. He was a firm defender of constitutional State rights and local government, but affirmed that the Constitution did not give a sovereign State control over its Senators. The right to expel a Senator is entirely and completely out of the control of the State, as a member of the House of Representatives is out of the control of his constituency. The State could neither recall or reconsider the election of a Senator. The Senate, however, could apply the remedy—could expel a Senator, and thus enable the State to make a new election. Mr. Caldwell was, in his opinion, a selected tool in the hands of designing men of low degree, notorious for low tricks and plans of corruption. The Legislature was transformed into a market where votes were bought and sold, and as he read in the testimony, Caldwell was elected because of his influence. Caldwell never would have been elected but for a corrupt use of money. Mr. Schurz, in this connection, spoke of corrupt lobby influences around the Capital to influence the judgment and conscience of those who give the country its laws, and to take money out of the pockets of many to put into the hats of a few. When it should become known that seats could be purchased here, sales and purchases would multiply as interest and capacity increased. He stated that he should vote for the resolution declaring Caldwell was not duly and legally elected. If that resolution should fail, then he should vote for the resolution of the Senator from Mississippi, for Caldwell's expulsion.

The Senate then took no further action in the Caldwell case.

The Senate went into Executive session and afterwards adjourned until Monday.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 14, 1873, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

In the Southwest, southerly winds, with threatening and rainy weather. For Eastern, Gulf and South Atlantic States, southeasterly winds, falling barometer, rising temperature, partly cloudy and possibly threatening weather. Middle and Eastern states, falling barometer, southwesterly winds, and clear weather along the coast. For Ohio valley and lower lakes, fresh to brisk southwest winds and generally cloudy weather, with occasional rain. The storm centre this morning, was central over the lower end of Lake Michigan, with northeast winds on Lake superior and northwest winds in Minnesota and Nebraska. Cautionary signals are to be displayed at lake stations from and after April 1st.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

ENGINES FOR NEW WAR SLOOPS.

The New Hampshire Election.

Naval Officer at Baltimore.

The New Cabinet Speculation.

River and Harbor Improvement.

TEXT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS

For Ohio and Other Rivers.

Patents to Pennsylvanians.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1873.

Engines for War Sloops.

Engineer-in-Chief King, of the navy, had a lengthy interview with Secretary Robeson today, in reference to the engines for the eight new sloops of war about to be built. The specifications were fully considered, and were left with the Secretary for his debision. It is understood they will be prepared in official form to-morrow.

New Hampshire Election.

The election news from New Hampshire, when it was understood that the Democrats had elected three Congressmen, afforded considerable comfort to Senators of that feather, such a promising opening of the political campaigns of the year. It was presumed it would exercise a moral effect upon Connecticut, where there might also be a gain. By a careful calculation it was discovered that, with the three New Hampshire members and the probable gain in Connecticut, the two-thirds majority in the House of Representatives would be overcome. The latest news, however, has dispelled all such flattering prospects.

Naval Officer at Baltimore.

A petition, signed by Russell Errett, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, and the Republican members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, asking the appointment of General Adam E. King as Naval Officer of Baltimore, was presented to the President to-day by Senator Cameron. The President stated that he had already ordered the appointment of Mr. King to that office, and that he appreciated the services of Mr. King in the late political campaign. The President, in a joocse way, observed that he knew of no reason why he ought to countermand the order, on account of the interference in matters belonging to another State, but in this case, coming from and to the people of the two members, "not only goes to the forms but the essence of election. He was a firm defender of constitutional State rights and local government, but affirmed that the Constitution did not give a sovereign State control over its Senators. The right to expel a Senator is entirely and completely out of the control of the State, as a member of the House of Representatives is out of the control of his constituency. The State could neither recall or reconsider the election of a Senator. The Senate, however, could apply the remedy—could expel a Senator, and thus enable the State to make a new election. Mr. Caldwell was, in his opinion, a selected tool in the hands of designing men of low degree, notorious for low tricks and plans of corruption. The Legislature was transformed into a market where votes were bought and sold, and as he read in the testimony, Caldwell was elected because of his influence. Caldwell never would have been elected but for a corrupt use of money. Mr. Schurz, in this connection, spoke of corrupt lobby influences around the Capital to influence the judgment and conscience of those who give the country its laws, and to take money out of the pockets of many to put into the hats of a few. When it should become known that seats could be purchased here, sales and purchases would multiply as interest and capacity increased. He stated that he should vote for the resolution declaring Caldwell was not duly and legally elected. If that resolution should fail, then he should vote for the resolution of the Senator from Mississippi, for Caldwell's expulsion.

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Rev. Dr. Huston Expelled from the Methodist Church.

BALTIMORE, March 14.—The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South convened this morning. The committee on the trial of the case of Rev. Mr. Huston, on charges of immorality, reported, convicting the accused and expelling him from the Church. The General Conference of the Church, which has the power, will probably be taken by the counsel of Dr. Huston, does not meet until May, 1874. Dr. Huston has not been present during the session of the Conference, nor before the committee. His parchment as deacon in the Church was handed in to the Conference this morning.

Local Option in Greene County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, PA., March 14, 1873.

Six townships reported give five hundred and fifty-one majority against license. A.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

John Malloy, usher in the Church of the Messiah, committed suicide Thursday night by opening an artery in his arm, Cause—disappointment in love.

Quite a scene occurred in the lower house of the Missouri Legislature, Thursday, by one of the members stating that an offer had been made to bribe him to vote for the insurance bill before the House. He accused Frank Hickox, a lobbyist, with offering him one hundred dollars. The friends of the bill assert that they did not know Hickox, and say that the charge was a ruse to defeat the bill. Much excitement prevailed for a time, and the further discussion of the matter was postponed. Hickox worked in the interest of Col. Bogy during the Senatorial contest.

The steamships Ville de Paris, from Brest, and the Italy, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

Sixty-one head of cattle, belonging to Smith & Fowler, of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, were maliciously poisoned on Thursday. Forty-nine were dead at last accounts, and the remainder in a dying condition.

Thursday evening a meeting of the Philadelphia section of the Meade Memorial Fund of Gettysburg was held and a permanent organization effected. The object is to secure funds from the States and cities having soldiers at the battle of Gettysburg to erect a column at Gettysburg to the memory of Meade.

Three small children, son and daughter of Henry Pleede and a son of Charles Blake, were drowned at Bangor, Maine, Thursday, by breaking through the ice while they were at play.

Nathaniel Richardson, a leading lawyer of Wheeling, who was in attendance at Court now being held at Wellsburg, was found dead in an alley on Thursday. An investigation is being held.

A fire at Wellsburg, West Virginia, late Thursday night, destroyed the furniture store of J. D. Lloyd, the saloon and dwelling of Conrad Feterer, and badly damaged the Court House and the residence of Joseph Applegate. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A great deal of uneasiness prevails in nearly all circles of trade, in New York city, in view of the probable recurrence of strikes. Many dealers, especially in the various branches of the furniture trade, believe that a strike is imminent, and the general impression is that a strike would result in the loss for eight hours' work and an advance of twenty-five per cent. for piece work.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Land Grant bill passed the Wisconsin Senate yesterday afternoon by a vote of 25 to 19, which ends the land grant fight.

In the Ohio Senate, yesterday, after a lengthy discussion on the House joint resolution to censure Ohio members of Congress who voted for the retroactive salary bill was adopted, after being so amended as to censure those members who voted against the bill but nevertheless took extra pay.

Barrett & Walton's pork house at Spring Valley, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night, together with 1,000 pieces of bulk sides and 200 tierces of lard. Loss not stated; insurance $35,000, $22,000 on the latter.

Hon. E. G. Kilbourn, a prominent politician, died on Thursday at his residence in Anne Arundel county, Md.

Private dispatches received at Cincinnati yesterday, announce the death, at Florence, Italy, of the Right Rev. Bishop McIlvaine.

The steamer Parthia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

Harrison P. Brown and Henry Williams, who attempted to rob the Corn Exchange bank, at Philadelphia, were tried and found guilty yesterday. A delphia, were tried and found guilty yesterday. A definite sentence of judgment will be argued to-day. Both are escaped Sing Sing prisoners.

It is thought that without doubt the body of Bishop McIlvaine, whose death at Florence, Italy, was announced yesterday, will be brought to Cincinnati for interment. He resided at Clifton.

No further danger is apprehended of the interruption of overland travel from snow the present season. The tracks are entirely clear on both the Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads, and the snow is everywhere melting rapidly.

General Van Buren, Commissioner to the Vienna Exhibition, sails to-day.

The Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company yesterday elected the following officers: George W. Cass, President; C. B. Wright, Vice President; R. D. Rice, Resident Vice President on Pacific coast; A. L. Pritchard, Treasurer, and Sam. Wilkinson, Secretary.

The City of Antwerp, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

A medical commission has made an examination of George Francis Train, in the Tombs at New York, to determine his mental condition, but has not yet made a report. Train, of course, insists that he is sane.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, March 14.—The morning journals contain no more definite information concerning the character of the relations of the Cabinet crisis. The belief is entertained that Mr. Gladstone will resume the Premiership. Lord Derby is expected to-morrow. It is said that in the event of the dissolution of Parliament, John Bright will, in consequence of his poor health, retire altogether from the House of Commons.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says Disraeli told the Queen yesterday that he was not prepared to form a Cabinet. The *Gazette* is confident that under the circumstances Gladstone will be recalled to the head of the government. The *Globe* declares the latter assumption unwarranted. Lords Derby and Cairns cannot reach London until to-morrow, and meanwhile nothing can be determined, and all talk on the subject of the future Ministry must be pure speculation.

11 P. M.—Disraeli is still reluctant to assume the task of organizing a new government. It was positively asserted at the Carlton Club this afternoon that one thing is settled, namely, if the Conservatives take office Disraeli will inform the Queen tomorrow that it is impossible for him to form a Ministry, and will suggest that the responsibility be entrusted to the Earl of Derby, who has the support of the old whigs.

In the Reform Club the belief is that the chances for the return of the Conservatives to power are sinking, and that Gladstone in a few days will withdraw his resignation. All parties are opposed to a dissolution of Parliament. At the Cabinet councils held Wednesday and Thursday, Gladstone repeatedly expressed a wish to retire to private life, and his colleagues used every argument in their power to dissuade him from his purpose.

LATER.—The Earl of Derby is trying to form a Cabinet to be composed of himself as Premier; Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Ward Hunt, Home Secretary; Sir Stafford Northcote, Secretary for India; Gathorne Hardy, Foreign Secretary; Marquis of Salisbury, President of Council; and Cairns Lord Chancellor. Lord Derby's success is doubtful. If he fails Lord Granville's scratch Cabinet will come in and end with an appeal to the country.

Trials of the Spanish Republic.

MADRID, March 14.—The Assembly has approved the bill granting amnesty to offenders against the law regulating the new paper press in Porto Rico. It is reported that a reaction has set in among the radicals in favor of an indivisible republic as opposed to a federal system. Senor Figueras, in an official telegraph to Minister Margall and Teivan, expresses the fear that the people at Barcelona are determined to stand by their proclamation of a federal republic.

Prisoners Cruelly Treated by a Cure.

MADRID, March 14.—The Cure of Santa Cruz, who leads the Carlist band, treats the Spanish troops who fall into his hands with great cruelty. He recently flogged several prisoners with such severity that they died from the effect of the blows.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 14, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅜ @92⅝, and for account 92⅛@92¼. American securities: 5-20s of 1865, 93¾; do of 1867, 93¾; 10-40s, 90; new 5s, 90¾; Erie Railway 19½. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank of England on balance to-day is £25,000. Mexican 6s 23¾@23¾. Spanish 3s 23@23¾. Spanish 1st 23¾@23¾. Spanish consols 23¾@23¾. Spanish 4s 13¾@13¾. Spanish 4s 13¾@13¾. Spanish 4s 13¾@13

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1873.

NAILS were advanced twenty-five cents per keg yesterday.

THE fight over the life of FOSTER, the New York car-hook murderer, has now become general throughout that State. Sides have been taken by the various religious denominations as well as the entire press. The preponderant weight of public opinion, however, is decidedly in favor of letting the law take its just course.

THE leading journals of the Western States are very generally engaged in discussing the importance of local industries. This is a healthy indication. It is not so much by foreign commerce as by home trade and the patronage of their own mechanical and manufactories, that the wealth, population and prosperity of those States are to be secured.

CONSIDERABLE progress in legislation was made at Harrisburg yesterday. The Screen bill was passed finally by the Senate without the penal clause; the bill to repeal taxes on corporations and personal taxes was also passed by the same body. The Congressional Apportionment bill passed the House substantially as reported from the Committee and published in the COMMERCIAL.

AT LAST spring is beginning to dawn upon us. Within the past few days the surface of our pavements has come back to us, the ice heaps are diminishing, the mud is in full stage, and it is time for the city to be put in order. A protracted winter, such as we have just experienced, is favorable to the accumulation of filth in the streets and alleys of all cities. It is of the utmost consequence that the cleansing process be undertaken and completed before the warm weather comes. It is to be hoped our municipal authorities will give the matter prompt attention.

A GOOD many papers of the sorehead persuasion are giving themselves a vast amount of nonsensical anxiety concerning the Treasury Department's proposed use of a portion of the legal tender reserves. The acting Secretary states that the sum will not exceed $3,000,000, and it is hardly expected to be much over $2,000,000. The amount drawn from the reserve fund is for the convenience of the Department alone, and has no relation whatever to the money market, and is not concentrated at any one place, but is distributed in paying warrants to parties all over the country.

IT IS REPORTED from Washington that, as soon as the question of who is to be the next Secretary of the Treasury is settled, the syndicate will reopen their subscription books, and make another call for $50,000,000 5-20s of 1862. This will probably occur about the first of next month. It appears that the new syndicate are considerably slower than the old, for the reason that there are a much larger number of principals in the transaction, but it is believed that the experience gained by the subscription now in course of settlement will be of great service to all concerned when future subscriptions are asked.

IT MAY not be generally known that, among the bills passed by the Forty-Second Congress and signed by the President, was one prohibiting savings banks, private banks and other financial institutions from using the word "National" as a title. The law becomes operative six months from the date of its passage, after which period any failure to remove the term "National" from their title, subjects the offending institutions to a penalty of fifty dollars a day while the word remains. The managers of those monetary institutions which come under the provisions of the law would do well to bear this matter in mind.

THE Legislatures of Ohio and Illinois have by very heavy majorities passed resolutions condemning the action of Congress in the salary business, and censuring members from those States who voted for the increase. Our own Legislature has not yet acted in the matter. By the way, it is a noticeable fact that several of these back-pay grabbers have signified their intention of devoting the proceeds to the improvement of the cemeteries in their several localities. Perhaps out of a natural presentiment that, politically speaking, they had better begin to prepare their own graves.

HERE is a specimen of the kind of Democratic fair dealing which the Republicans of Pennsylvania might naturally look forward to themselves, were there the slightest likelihood of "minority representation" being adopted in this State. In Illinois, where the people have grown heartily sick of the plan in one trial, the Republican Representative elected in the Democratic county of Adams, under the new rule, lately deceased. Disregarding the rule laid down and carried out at the first election, the Democrats attempted to elect a candidate of their own at the special election just held. Happily, the game did not succeed; but what a beautiful commentary the fact furnishes that Democratic regard for the "rights of the minority."

INDEFATIGABLE Mistress LOUISA MUEHLBACH has taken the late LOUIS NAPOLEON as the hero of her next historical romance, the publication of which has already begun in the Cologne *Zeitung*. At least we suppose it is to be a historical romance according to the lady's peculiar conception of the production, but she entitles her lucubrations Recollections of LOUIS NAPOLEON. The Germans are already laughing at her exaggerated account of the pomp and splendor with which the Prince Imperial was baptized, and especially at a blunder she makes. Describing the procession on that memorable occasion to Notre Dame, MUEHLBACH writes, "Next came the hundred Guardsmen, those immortals who once at Waterloo said, 'The Guard dies but it does not surrender.'" The authoress thus identifies the hundred guardsmen, a body created by LOUIS NAPOLEON for court and parade service, with the celebrated old Guard of the First NAPOLEON, which dealt the decisive blow in so many of his victories. But MUEHLBACH was never particular about either historical facts or historical persons.

TWO IMPORTANT cases which come within the provisions of the first section of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, are about to be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. This section, which provides that "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privilege or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws," has not yet been construed by the Court. In one of the cases the plaintiff claims that under the section he can recover the value of certain liquors belonging to him which were seized and destroyed under the Iowa prohibitory liquor law. The other case is the suit of MRS. MYRA BRADWELL, of Chicago, against the State of Illinois, for refusing to allow her to practice law because of her sex—the question at issue being whether a woman is a "citizen" or not. The principles involved in these cases are of general importance; the latter being of particular interest to women, inasmuch as the decision upon it will indirectly settle the question of female suffrage. The opinion of the Court on these points is daily expected.

A NEW MANUFACTURING CENTER.

The Merrimac Falls, at Lowell, Massachusetts, has about 9,000 horse-power, and by its development the city has a population of over 40,000, annually yielding a value of $25,000,000 in manufactures; and this population, with its enterprises, increases at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Lawrence, much younger than its sister city, and with less water-power, has already a population of 30,000, with a corresponding annual valuation. Fall River, with only 1,600 horse-power, and which in 1860 had only a population of 14,000, now has nearly 30,000, with an annual valuation of $20,000,000. It has been laid down as a safe proposition that a population of one thousand will accrue to every 166 horse-power actually employed in textile or equivalent manufactures. These facts have given rise to a proposition for the utilization of the immense water-power of the Great Falls of the Potomac, fourteen miles above Washington, and elevated over a hundred and fifty feet above the height of the inflowing tide at Georgetown. Years ago, plans to the building up of Lowell, Massachusetts, as a manufacturing city, some of the parties who inaugurated that enterprise examined and appreciated the Great Falls power, and offered a considerable sum for the property, which was refused by the owners. Subsequently the property passed into the hands of a stock company, which, either for lack of capital or enterprise, let it pass to other companies until it has come down to the present, and is still underoiled. The parties now owning it have determined to bring about an active development of the latent powers. The property is at present held by valid charters from the States of Virginia and Maryland, and consists of the entire water power of the Potomac river at the Great Falls, all the islands in the river at that point, the land privileges on both sides of the river, and about nine hundred acres of land on the Virginia side, with the right to acquire three thousand acres more on the Virginia and two thousand acres on the Maryland side. The water-power is regarded as one of the greatest available powers in the United States. The river is nearly half a mile in width, the fall about ninety feet, the flow of water more than two thousand cubic feet per second, giving a power equal to fifteen thousand horse, which, if applied to cotton manufacturing, is sufficient to propel twenty thousand looms and nearly one million spindles. This great water-power, if fully used in cotton and other manufactures, would, upon the basis set down for the population of manufacturing cities, create and support a population of upward of seventy-five thousand souls. A number of the leading capitalists of the country are said to be engaged in the promotion of the enterprise.

THE LETTER OF THE LAW.

Profound respect for the letter of the law in union with supreme contempt for its spirit, is sometimes finely exemplified in courts of justice. Thousands, perhaps tens of thousands of criminals, flagrant and notorious, every year in England and the United States, escape the punishment they richly deserve, through the dexterity with which attorneys take advantage of *formal* defects and incidental oversights and lapses in judicial proceedings. The deference for traditional forms and established rules which thus redounds so greatly to the benefit of rascals is, we believe, a characteristic of civilization. No one can doubt about the civilization of old Spain and especially of the Spanish Court, and every one is familiar with the fact that Spanish grandees and even Spanish princes and princesses, two hundred or three hundred years ago, would have died of indignation and disgust if they had been rescued from imminent peril or death itself by any functionary unauthorized by law and custom to interpose for their safety under dangerous circumstances. The familiar story illustrative of a Frenchman's inability to distinguish between shall and will, might easily have been sober fact in old-Spanish Court history—"I *will* be drowned and you *shall* not save me!"

The Chinese, also, are an eminently civilized people. Though not precisely the paragons of wisdom and enlightenment they were supposed to be before the researches of the present century had explored their institutions and history, they are undoubtedly thoroughly civilized. They have a complete and well organized system of laws; and their manners and social usages are regulated with the utmost minuteness by rules which are at once ancient and sacred. And both their legal and ethical codes form the substance of a literature which is one of the most ancient and, as a national literature, the most influential in the world.

Chinese reverence for the letter of the law has seldom been illustrated in a more striking form than in an incident which lately took place at Soochow and which is reported in letters from Hong Kong. According to a custom of immemorial antiquity in Soochow and some other Celestial cities, it seems that a goldsmith is not permitted to have more than a single apprentice at one time, whom he is bound to keep during a period of three years. A goldsmith of such reputation and wealth as to have attained the position of master of his guild had long been dissatisfied with this old custom, and conceived the bold purpose of introducing a reform by his own example, and therefore took in two apprentices. The result was intense excitement among the members of the guild, who appealed to the chief magistrate of the city to arrest the innovation of their President. The magistrate, however, decided that there was no provision in Chinese law that would warrant interference on his part, and he therefore refused to meddle with the case farther than to implore the audacious goldsmith for the sake of peace and his own safety to dismiss his extra apprentice. Thrown upon their own resources for relief, the members of the guild summoned their offending master to the guildhall for farther conference on the dispute. Taking with him a number of police men he repaired to the hall, where he was admitted alone, the guard remaining outside the door. After a short time the policemen heard terrible cries from within the hall, whereupon they called for reinforcements and summoned the chief magistrate of the city. When entrance had been forced, the unfortunate goldsmith was found tied fast to a pillar, stark naked, and from head to feet literally covered with wounds inflicted by the *teeth* of a hundred and twenty men. The reformer was already dead. In response to the magistrate's inquiries they told him their story frankly and without fear, as they knew that as Chinese lawgivers had never anticipated such a crime as possible, and had therefore provided no punishment for its perpetrators, they were confident of impunity. And we are expressly informed that even the ringleaders in the atrocity have been left unmolested. Who will pretend henceforth that the Chinese are not highly civilized and tender of human life?

FOLLY HELPING FEEBLENESS.

In New York anxiety steadily increases in anticipation of a general strike of the mechanics during the coming summer. As to the resolution of the ringleaders and the extensive preparations in progress there is no room for doubt. The unions or guilds of the various trades concerned in the movement have held meetings, in which the members have boldly declared their intention to strike work. New members are received *en masse*, even those unable to pay the entrance fee being cordially required. The movement is represented as especially energetic and determined among the shoemakers.

In the strikes of 1872 forty thousand workmen in all took part. Assuming that the one-half of this number were idle for a month, during which period each of them, if at work, would have earned his three dollars a day, the loss would amount to sixty thousand dollars a day, or a million, four hundred and forty thousand dollars in the month. If to this be added the loss of the employers in unremunerated capital, diminished production, etc., a loss at least equal to that of the workmen—the entire loss of the month could not have been much less than two and a half millions of dollars. This is the estimate of the New York *Journal*, which, however, indulges little, if any, hope that any representations or arguments will suffice to prevent the renewal of the attempt. Last year, it seems that the cabinet makers suffered most severely from the strike. The *Journal* says that six weeks after the beginning of the strike, of the six thousand five hundred and eighty-eight joiners and furniture makers settled in New York, three thousand six hundred and twenty-four, with their families, were already reduced to a condition of distressing want, and yet when a portion of them gave up the demand for eight hours a day and returned to work upon the old rule of ten hours, so many as twelve hundred and forty-eight persevered in the demand and in idleness. Yet, even they were unable to hold out much longer.

The *Journal*, while presenting in the strongest colors the loss in wealth and the misery caused by the New York strike of last year, remarks that it resulted in some good, as it made employers comprehend that they are unable absolutely to rule the prices of labor, and as it promised employment for many workmen who were habitually before pushed aside by others.

As to the first of these advantages, it certainly seems in the case of the New York workmen to have been gained in a very bungling way, as well as to have been very unsatisfactorily secured. The French proverb seems applicable—"The play was not worth the candle." In spite of the demonstration of last summer, it appears that the employers need a fresh demonstration of the truth next summer. Then taking into account the frightful misery endured by the men during the winter, and the general mischief and ruin inflicted on employers by the strike, the most obvious effect of it appears to have been mere prostration of the business upon which the prosperity of both workmen and employers depended. The second advantage specified is no doubt real enough. The most benefited are the bad mechanics, those whose inferior skill and industry naturally exclude them from profitable employment whenever better workmen can be secured. In the long run mechanics of all classes will no doubt discover that neither wisdom nor charity requires them to nullify natural laws of trade and skill for the sake of the feebler and less energetic members of their respective trades. The survival of the strongest is a principle of universal application in this cruel world.

A DISCOVERY of coal oil is said to have been made near Saylorville, seven miles from the city of Dubuque, Iowa, on Tuesday. Some parties were searching for coal, and a shaft had been sunk to the depth of thirty-five feet, when boring commenced. The auger had penetrated the slate and clay about seven feet, when a rumbling noise was heard, and an upward pressure felt on the auger. This being withdrawn a volume of gas air rushed forth with a loud noise, followed shortly by a volume of green, oily substance, mixed with water, and rising a number of feet above the mouth of the shaft. This was ignited, and a volume of flame shot up some twenty or thirty feet. After being allowed to burn some time the auger-hole was stopped, with some difficulty, and water and oil rose in the shaft about twelve feet. Specimens of the liquid were submitted to experts in Dubuque, who pronounced it petroleum. The discovery created much excitement in the neighborhood, and preparations are making to further investigate the matter, and find whether oil really exists in paying quantities.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

At the Pennsylvania Railroad stockholders' meeting in Philadelphia Tuesday, Vice President Scott said that "this road, with the other steam roads of the State, propose to raise half a million for the Centennial."

A distinguished English philosopher has written a long letter in favor of suicide in certain cases. In an illness lingering and hopeless, he believes in it as a duty. He thinks, furthermore, that this idea of suicide is held by a larger number of the cultivated people of England than is generally supposed.

There are now two projects in Chicago, one of which looks to the establishment of an Industrial Exhibition next fall, and the other to a permanent Annual Fair, to be inaugurated a year from next spring. Both enterprises seem to be working independently of each other.

A paper mill for the manufacture of pasteboard by a new process will be started in Indianapolis sometime during the coming season.

Thirty-one new steamships are ordered for ocean service, and will be put in commission as rapidly as they can be constructed. Ten of these are to be built in this country and the rest in Great Britain.

A severe frost has nipped early vegetation in parts of Georgia. The gardeners complain that a general replanting will be necessary.

A train of iron ore was recently shipped from Marquette to Columbus, O., being the first instance in which a train has left the Lake Superior region with ore direct for any locality out of the range of lake navigation.

Last year Detroit, Michigan, manufactured thirty millions of cigars. Quite a puff for her.

It is said that in nearly every case the soldiers who are preparing to take advantage of the laws, and to utilize their one hundred and sixty acres of public lands within railroad limits, have unanimously decided in favor of Texas.

New Hampshire's manufacturing products for 1872 were worth $71,000,000.

Omaha papers complain of the unfriendliness with which the commercial interests of that city are treated by Chicago, and declares that the time is near at hand when Omaha merchants can command complete emancipation from the dictation of the imperious city of the lakes.

The New York *Mail*, which is quite a purist, tells us that a favorite hotel is to be kept this season at one of the watering places 'by the widow of Mr. ——,' who died last summer on a new and improved plan."

New York papers are urging that a "national" conservatory of music should be established in that city. What it really needs is a local conservatory of justice.

A new remedy for toothache consists in the employment of injections introduced into the gum near the diseased tooth. Morphia was first used, but chloroform is now used exclusively.

While the maritime commerce of the world has doubled, the supply of sail tonnage has barely held its own during the last dozen years. One consequence of this improvement is seen in the substantial advance in ship property, late sales having been effected at fully 15 to 25 per cent. higher than could have been realized a year ago.

Affairs in the Fiji Islands are in a very bad way and seem to afford a pretext for a renewal of the agitation for annexation to Great Britain. The experiment of parliamentary government on the Anglo-American plan has proved a complete failure.

The Papyrus club is the name of a new organization of newspaper and literary men recently started in Boston to promote good fellowship among literary men, particularly among literary women. The club is unique. It embraces some of the best writers in the country, and represents half a dozen nationalities.

The "educated pig" is to be disposed of at Washington for non-payment of rent. Learning appears not to be appreciated at the Capital.

The German government is preparing a bill for the taxation of stock exchange business. Formerly a decidedly adverse feeling was manifested against any scheme proposed for subjecting the operations of the Bourse to any special taxation.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided in favor of allowing the notes of parties held by insolvent companies to be counted as solvent by the great fire which set off against the amounts due on their policies.

The direct line of mail steamers plying between San Francisco and Sydney, *via* Auckland, New Zealand, having been withdrawn from that route, letters for New Zealand and the Australian colonies cannot now be forwarded *via* San Francisco. Hence all correspondence for those colonies must be prepaid for transmission by the British mail, *via* England.

A notable bell which now adorns the steeple of a Baptist church in California, enjoys the peculiarity of having rung the knells of twenty-one murderers and executed wicked as many vigilance committees in their duties as guardians of the peace.

New Hampshire reports what appears to be a genuine case of hydrophobia. An apparently honest man confesses to thieving operations extending over a long term of years, and embracing nearly every shop in town; the articles stolen were of no particular value, and were for the most part unused. He "couldn't help it" is the only explanation.

The First Comptroller has decided that the Treasury Department can not accept a printed circular in the name of the person purporting to have issued it where also printed blank evidence of authority conferred upon another person to sign the firm's name.

All is not lovely in Canada. The party which desires severance from the mother country and a separate government is reported rapidly growing, while already a strong party in England, of which the *Times* is the mouthpiece, holds the same views.

The total number of sufferers by the great Boston fire, who have applied for relief, is 9,000.

A New York clergyman recently delivered a discourse on iron. The solid theme was treated mineralogically, historically, practically, poetically, and every other *ally* in the adverbial round, making, altogether, an interesting monograph on the subject.

Kansas is prolific of inventors. One man has just invented machinery for mining coal, and another has invented a compressed air engine to run said machinery.

PERSONAL.

The President is quite seriously indisposed from a cold resulting from exposure on Inauguration day. The cold has seized his throat, and he speaks with much difficulty.

General Dent, late of the White House, Washington, will, it is said, take command of Fort Trumbull, Conn., on the expiration of the leave of absence he is now enjoying.

Capt. W. Hambright, a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, estimates that he has traveled nearly 500,000 miles during the last thirty-six years.

Edward R. Smith, nominated to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is agent for the Red Lake Chippewas in Minnesota. Mr. Smith accompanied several delegations of Indians to Washington this year, and has been employed on several other special missions by the Interior Department, where he stands very high as one of the most efficient officers in the Indian service.

John L. Clem, of the United States Army, who was known during the war as the Drummer Boy of Chickamauga, is now a regularly commissioned officer of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, stationed at Fort Brown, Texas.

Mr. William Forrester, for a time the reputed Nathan murderer, has been interviewed in the Joliet Penitentiary by a reporter of a Chicago paper, and the last learned the salutary lesson that it does not pay to be a fool. The detectives are so voracious that it takes too large a share of one's earnings to secure liberty, with a directly proportionate uncertainty of its not being secured after all.

The New York Life Insurance Company has paid to the heirs of the late Captain Colvocoresses, who had $300,000 insurance on his life, one policy of $10,000 on the ground that the policy contained a clause providing that death by suicide should not constitute a bar to the payment. This payment seems to indicate the satisfaction of the company that if Captain Colvocoresses' death was the result of suicide, it was not deliberate enough for the mere purpose of enriching his heirs by his insurance money.

At the recent semi-annual meeting of the National Academy of Science, which was held at Cambridge, Mass., Professor Agassiz reiterated his now well-known glacier theory of the American continent, according to which an immense ice sheet, not less than ten or twelve thousand feet thick, once covered the greater part of North and South America. He said that he had seen evidences of this glacial action in the Andes at a height of twelve thousand feet, and expressed the belief that all of the Rocky Mountains, except the loftiest peaks, had once been under ice.

He disavowed any idea that these views would be regarded as correct for many years to come.

On the 22d of February the Associated Press agent in London telegraphed the fact that an injunction had been granted restraining James McLean from sending telegraphic news. The papers in this country to which McLean had been sending dispatches immediately published denials of the statement, coupled with charges that the Associated Press sought to injure a rival by manufacturing a story which had no foundation in fact. The London papers of the 24th ult., are now at hand, and they show that the Associated Press report was true, and that the denials of it were falsehoods.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Twenty-sixth Annual Report

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1873.

To the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

Your Directors have much pleasure in submitting to you the following very satisfactory statements of the business of your railways and canals for the past year:

The earnings of your railway and branches between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh were:

From passengers	$4,929,012 80
From emigrant passengers	240,065 08
From mails	184,914 78
From express matter	449,627 35
From general freights	16,456,891 41
From miscellaneous sources	289,075 85
	$22,912,525 27

EXPENSES.

For conducting transportation	$2,778,690 75
For motive power	1,895,096 62
For maintenance of cars	379,631 17
For maintenance of road	1,254,067 03
For general expenses	59,715 21
	6,005,160 78
Leaving net earnings in 1872	$8,247,852 18
The total earnings of these works in 1871 were	$18,719,836 35
And for 1872	22,912,525 27
Showing an increase in 1872 of	$3,292,688 42

Of the above earnings, there were received from the lines of main line:

In 1872	$20,010,818 86
In 1871	17,838,824 28
Increase from the main line	$2,671,994 52

And from the branch lines:

In 1872—426 miles in length	$2,901,706 47
In 1871—376 miles in length	1,881,012 57
Increase	$620,693 90

The earnings of the branch lines, operated by your company in 1872, as already stated, were | $2,901,706 47

The expenses of operating them, including rents of leased branches, were | 1,934,121 84

Showing a net direct profit in operating these lines of | $7,584 63

The sources of revenue in 1872, compared with those of 1871, shown as increase in every item as follows:

First-class passengers	$392,748 44
Emigrant passengers	85,612 96
Mails	2,804,586 90
Express matter	1,021 66
Freights	87,377 47
Miscellaneous	1,441 01
Total	$3,292,688 42

The whole number of passengers carried in 1871 was 4,629,965, and in 1872, 5,209,493, an increase of 560,408, or nearly 11 71-100 per cent.

The average distance traveled by each passenger was 33 37-100 miles, against 35 100 miles in 1871.

The number of tons of freight moved (including 1,475,778 tons of coal and other materials for the company's use) was 8,459,535 tons, embracing 3,699,971 tons of coal. It was last year 7,100,294 tons, showing an increase of 1,359,241 tons, or over 19 10 per cent.

The average charge per net ton per mile upon freights during the year was 1 4163-10000 cents, against 1 3887-10000 cents last year, and per passenger 2 45-100 cents per mile against 2 53-100 last year, or an average increase in the rate of freight charges in 1872 against those of 1871, of 0 0276-10000, or a little over a quarter of a mill per ton per mile; and in passenger charges a decrease of 8-10 of a mill per passenger per mile.

The average rate of moving freight was 0 886-1000 cents per ton per mile, and for passengers 1 837-1000 cents per passenger per mile.

The earnings of leasing your railway, including branch lines, in 1872, was 62 53-100 per cent. of its receipts; excluding branch lines, it was 58 92-100 per cent.

For more detailed statements of the receipts and expenses of the railroad, the shareholders are referred to the full and satisfactory reports of the General Manager and Controller.

The gross earnings of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad in 1872 were:

From freights	$ 647,374 09
From freights	2,171,548 92
From express matter	44,917 87
From mails	253,554 24
From miscellaneous sources	83,438 79
Total (nearly $18,822 per mile of road)	$3,380,757 87

The operating expenses during the same period were:

For conducting transportation	$841,986 81
For motive power	975,706 45
For maintenance of cars	388,019 18
For maintenance of way	1,192,943 67
	$3,288,015 91

Showing a balance to the credit of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad of | $692,736 96

The number of tons moved upon this line during the year was 2,0 8,266 tons, against 1,846,490 in 1871, 1,614,287 in 1870 and 1,302,041 in 1869, showing a steady and satisfactory increase.

The average charge made per mile on freights was 1 7100 cents per ton per mile, and the actual cost of its transportation 1 1-10 cents, leaving a margin of profit of only one-quarter of a cent per ton per mile.

The increased tonnage in 1872 over 1871 was 200,000 tons, the increased tonnage originating on the line was 237,190 41-100, and from passengers 61,295 53-100, the total increase of revenues for the year being $392,748 44-100; but these increases, according to the construction of the Linden bridge by the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, and to keep the track in good condition, has more than absorbed this increase.

The net earnings of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad have disappointed the expectations of its friends and the public, but the year has made a change since the modification of the lease, but in the rates of freight that it has been able to command for what is called the "long haul" between the great commercial centers of the East to all important points of the West. Under the lease, in a narrow, sparsely populated country, with gradients unfavorable for cheap transportation, the cost of conducting the passenger business has nearly exceeded the income from this branch of revenue. This cost in 1872 was $1,021,986 81.

In working this railway it early became apparent that the continuance of the old lease, which exacted thirty per cent. of the receipts, without regard to the rates of freight that could be produced, must result in the adoption of charges by the lessee that would prevent the development of the country at Erie, or through traffic from west of the mountains, impossible. For the interests of the Union and Erie Railroad Company, the chief competitor of this line, charged rates that yielded it little or no profit, and the only business open to this line was to push to meet this competition, or abandon the through traffic, and confine its business to the local line for its support, at rates of freight which would leave a sufficient margin for profit on its transportation, to meet the interest of its bonds.

Before adopting the policy here indicated, which appeared to be opposed to the interests and expectations of the public, the question of the modification of the lease, to meet the difficulty thus developed by the change of the rates of freight, was fully brought before the shareholders of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, who unanimously and promptly confirmed the alterations proposed. Under the modified terms, the lessee agreed to work the line at cost, and to pay the shareholders eight per cent. on the enterprise might develop.

This change has also permitted the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to develop the resources of the country traversed, meet the interest of its bonded indebtedness, and improve the property to the shareholders that they may be able to reap from their investment in the enterprise the profits in store for them, from an increase in the population and wealth of the country traversed or that may become tributary to the line.

Before the lease was entered into, the shares of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company had only a nominal value, being freely offered at ten per cent. of par. They are now marketable at over fifty per cent., an increase of forty per cent., and clearly demonstrating that the lease has not had, as represented, a depressing influence upon the stock of the company.

The lease of this line was only offered to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company after it had been declined by the officers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and after all other means for raising the money to complete the line failed—that did not involve the sacrifice of the stock of the company to the Erie Railroad.

The failure of this enterprise to become at once profitable is due first to its having been started with insufficient capital; second, that it was located without reference to the capabilities of the country it was to traverse, and with a view to a speculation in land, instead of crossing the valuable coal deposits of the Allegheny mountains it passed north of them, and in doing so avoided also the still more important coal deposits of Northwestern Pennsylvania—the existence of which was unknown at the time it was projected in the adoption of the present route by two insignificant local subscriptions; thirdly, by commencing and completing the road at both ends, when the means of the company were insufficient for the completion of the whole work, and in consequence of the deliberate adoption of either end—a policy which has ruined many other extended enterprises, and by the temporary adoption of which by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the early success of that enterprise was jeopardized; fourthly, by the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad to secure an early opening of its road, through which mainly its cost, with a single track, has amounted to $25,745 per mile, while that of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with a double track throughout, and a third track for a portion of the distance, traversing a vastly more populous country, has but $71,992.

In strong contrast with this policy, it may be stated that all financial sacrifices made during the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as well as the interest that has been paid to shareholders and others until the railway was finished to Pittsburgh, were charged directly to the expense account until returned from the net revenues of the railway, instead of, as in the Philadelphia and Erie and many other cases, having been charged to the cost of construction.

The policy, it is believed, by which the stock of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company can be made profitable is the investment of more capital to open up the resources of the country naturally tributary to it; this is now being done, and it is hoped will soon enable it to make dividends for its shareholders.

The earnings of the United Railroads of New Jersey and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, excluding those of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad and Flemington branch were in 1872:

From passengers	$4,573,312 52
From freights	3,262,223 86
From express matter	253,554 24
From mails	48,485 00
From miscellaneous sources	144,589 47
	$8,266,216 80

EXPENSES.

For conducting transportation	$2,778,690 75
For motive power	1,895,096 62
For maintenance of cars	379,631 17
For maintenance of road	1,254,067 03
For general expenses	59,715 21
	6,005,160 78
Leaving net earnings in 1872	$2,261,069 02

The earnings of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, sixty-eight miles in length, and Flemington branch of twelve miles, were in 1872:

From passengers	$154,479 83
From mails	7,737 31
From express matter	3,737 31
From general freights	499,409 38
From miscellaneous sources	2,249 24
	$664,393 18

EXPENSES.

For conducting transportation	$ 125,906 60
For motive power	146,434 90
For maintenance of cars	40,949 09
For maintenance of road	198,349 89
	515,331 48
Showing a balance to the credit of Belvidere Railroad for 1872 of	148,861 70

The earnings of the Delaware and Raritan Canal in 1872 were:

From tolls	$ 938,832 06
From steam towing	567,053 99
From miscellaneous	18,719 19
	$ 1,524,605 24

EXPENSES.

For maintenance of canal	$ 278,930 52
For canal operation, including wharfage of $109,448 80	293,388 27
For steam towing account	443,718 70
	1,016,037 49
Leaving net earnings in 1872	$ 508,567 75

After deducting drawbacks allowed to shippers in 1872, and also in 1871, the actual revenues from the Delaware and Raritan Canal were in 1872 | $1,415,156 44

And they were in 1871 | 1,280,736 84

Showing an increase of | 134,419 60

The earnings of the Philadelphia and Trenton and the United Railroads of New Jersey, Belvidere-Delaware Railroad, and Flemington branch, and Delaware and Raritan Canal, in 1872 were:

From United Railroads of New Jersey, &c.	$8,266,226 80
From Belvidere-Delaware Railroad, and Flemington branch	664,393 18
From Delaware and Raritan Canal	1,524,605 24
	$10,455,225 22

EXPENSES.

For United Railroads of New Jersey	$6,005,166 78
For Belvidere, Delaware Railroad, and Flemington branch, including net earnings (146,861 70)	664,393 18
For Canal	1,016,037 49
	7,685,597 45

Total net earnings of railroad and canal in 1872	$2,769,627 77
The gross receipts from these works in 1871 were	$9,959,157 06
And those of 1872	9,962,461 96
An increase of	$1,003,304 90

The amount required to pay interest on bonds and dividends to the shareholders of the United New Jersey Railroads and Canal, under the leases, is | $ 3,292,987 34

To which add the interest at seven per cent. upon the average estimated amount of additional capital employed in conducting the business of the road, "$1,740,980 99," six months | 60,931 14

Add interest on loss in operating road in 1871, "$900,238 39," one year, seven per cent. | 65,116 67

Total | $ 3,419,035 15

From this deduct the amount contributed to the sinking fund from the earnings of the railways in 1872 | $112,920 00

And the amount of debt of the Union Companies paid off by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1872 | 140,568 12

Amount received from investments | 171,629 92 | 425,118 04

Balance | $2,993,917 11

From which deduct net earnings of railways and canals | 2,769,627 77

Leaving the deficit in 1872 | $224,289 34

Add deficit that had accrued up to January 1, 1872 | 930,938 23

The total deficit up to January 1, 1873, was | $1 154,927 57

In considering this statement it will be recollected that no charge has been made against the business of the New Jersey Railroads for the use of the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company engaged in the through traffic over those railroads, or for any portion of the general expense account incurred for the management of the whole of the works of your company, which should be distributed in due proportion among its own and leased lines.

On the completion of the extensive improvements commenced at and near Jersey City, and the construction of the additional tracks contemplated along this line, it is believed that the cost of moving and handling freights and passengers will be so materially reduced that we shall be able not only to meet this new state of things, but to relieve the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the chief competitor of this line, charged rates that yielded it little or no profit, and the only business open to this line was to push to meet this competition, or abandon the through traffic, and confine its business to the local line for its support, at rates of freight which would leave a sufficient margin for profit on its transportation, to meet the interest of its bonds.

The completion of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, cross the Pennsylvania Railroad at Pittsburgh, and connect with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's lines at Crestline, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and at Pittsburgh with the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections as the best means of reaching the Northwest.

This report was unanimously adopted by the Directors, and a committee entered into with intelligent and active parties, who had spent nearly their whole lives in the business of transportation between the East and West, upon the state of work of Pennsylvania; gentlemen who thoroughly understood the views and objects of the Board, and who entered upon their duties under an act incorporating them as the "Union Railroad and Transportation Company," with ample means and organization to accomplish the object assigned to them. In different and less energetic hands the enterprise placed under the terms of their contract with your company, would most probably have proved a failure.

When the Union Line was established this company controlled no railway west of Pittsburgh, nor east of Philadelphia and Jersey City, and but little over 350 miles of road between the Eastern and Western commercial centers, while the cars of this Transportation Company have had the service of an equal number of thousand miles of railways in the West; gather up all the traffic that they could secure, and bring it to the Eastern terminus of your works, returning them by the same channel filled with the merchandise and manufactures of the East.

The Western railways were found by the Union Transportation company to be generally deficient in car equipment, and the companies owning them were gladly welcomed the advent of an enterprise calculated to relieve their ever increasing wants, and a cheerful co-operation with it for their own profit and benefit by its cars, and under these contracts it was enabled to successfully fulfill the objects we had in view.

The Union Transportation Company was organized under great doubts as to its financial success. Without solicitation from its proprietors, and against the principles which we had always maintained, and which should govern railway companies in the management of their affairs. But its establishment, under the circumstances that then existed, was considered necessary to the success of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and its results have fully justified its organization.

Since your company has acquired control of its extended western connections, east of the Mississippi river, it has been constantly interrogated as to a free flow of traffic over your railway from the trade centers of the West to those of the East, the mission of the Transportation Company has been fulfilled, and its continuance in the sphere it occupied is a matter of no importance to your interests.

It was contemplated on the organization of the "Pennsylvania Company" to manage your western connections to the best interests of the companies reports, that it should fill the place occupied by the Union Transportation Company. It has, however, required time to get those extensive works into harmonious and efficient action, and to fully understand their traffic. The "Pennsylvania Company" is now ready to assume this duty, and arrangements have been made for the transfer of the property and franchises of the Transportation Company to it, which will be carried into effect as early as the transfer can be properly made. The actual value of the property, consisting of its locomotives, cars, warehouses, shops and stidings, to be thus transferred, is estimated at $3,000,000, and will be paid for in cash, and it has been purchased by the "Pennsylvania Company" for three million of common stock at par, thus interesting individuals of experience in the management of this great enterprise—a consideration of great importance to your interests.

The Union Line having fulfilled the objects that this Company had in view at its establishment, in a manner entirely satisfactory to its projectors, it is gratifying to be able to state that it has been so efficiently managed that it has also proved remunerative to its shareholders. Their profits have, however, been mainly derived from transportation over the extended system of railways west of Pittsburgh and east of Philadelphia, under contracts of their own creation, with the companies owning the roads their cars traversed. The high rates of transportation that prevailed during the rebellion yielded very profitable returns for the use of the line, as your company—the through rates over the Pennsylvania Railroad Company having been twice those charged upon its local freights.

It will also be remembered in this connection that neither law nor public opinion would at the time have perm

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 14, 1873.

Mr. J. L. Worth, the distinguished Cashier of the National Park Bank, has written a letter on the financial situation which merits attention on account of the source from which it comes, and on account of the inherent worth of the suggestions in the letter. Mr. Worth says of our suspension that the nation, like an individual, simply "failed and took an extension; having spent our capital, instead of our income, we were compelled to substitute for the product of labor the product of the printing press, in the shape of the greenback currency, thus gold and silver becoming practically demoralized became a commodity simply, and has been sold to foreign countries in exchange for products.

To recover our former position we must first reproduce our capital; and learn to live on our income. To buy or borrow gold will not lead us one step nearer resumption, for the coin will come of itself when we are ready for it and not before. He suggests, notwithstanding this fact, that we can facilitate the process of resumption and make that process easy, and adds:

"These preliminary measures ought to be instituted without further delay; and they should be, in my opinion, first, the regulation of the currency by a general free banking law, that will adjust the whole United States, as a similar law did for the State of New York, the amount and volume of the paper circulation to the actual wants of the country, giving to our currency an elasticity and a quality of business-like expansion and contraction that is now, owing to a want of redemption, entirely absent; second, the national credit and the government finances must be placed upon a solid and several lots have been sold at the same prices as reported last week. There is scarcely any demand for neutral or cold short iron; consumers appear to be well supplied with this description of iron.

Without any change to note in prices, we are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

200 tons fine coarse gray.....$17 00—4 mos	
400 tons white mottled and close gray fod short.....18 00—4 mos	
200 tons gray forge red short.....18 50—4 mos	
200 tons gray forge red short.....19 00—4 mos	
100 tons gray forge.....19 00—4 mos	
100 tons gray forge red short.....19 50—4 mos	
100 tons gray forge.....20 00—4 mos	
100 tons No 1 foundry.....20 00—4 mos	
200 tons No 1 foundry.....20 50—4 mos	
200 tons No 2 foundry.....21 00—4 mos	
200 tons No 2 foundry.....21 50—4 mos	
200 tons No 2 foundry.....22 00—4 mos	
200 tons No 2 foundry.....22 50—4 mos	
200 tons No 2 foundry.....23 00—4 mos	
200 tons No 2 foundry.....23 50—4 mos	
200 tons No 2 foundry.....24 00—4 mos	
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200 tons No 2 foundry.....26 00—4 mos	
200 tons No 2 foundry.....26 50—4 mos	
200 tons No 2 foundry.....27 00—4 mos	
200 tons No 2 foundry.....27 50—4 mos	
200 tons No 2 foundry.....28 00—4 mos	
200 tons No 2 foundry.....28 50—4 mos	
200 tons No 2 foundry.....29 00—4 mos	
200 tons No 2 foundry.....29 50—4 mos	
200 tons No 2 foundry.....30 00—4 mos	
200 tons No 2 foundry.....30 50—4 mos	
200 tons No 2 foundry.....31 00—4 mos	
200 tons No 2 foundry.....31 50—4 mos	
200 tons No 2 foundry.....32 00—4 mos	
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200 tons No 2 foundry.....46 50—4 mos	
200 tons No 2 foundry.....47 00—4 mos	
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200 tons No 2 foundry.....48 00—4 mos	
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200 tons No 2 foundry.....50 00—4 mos	
200 tons No 2 foundry.....50 50—4 mos	
200 tons No 2 foundry.....51 00—4 mos	
200 tons No 2 foundry.....51 50—4 mos	
200 tons No 2 foundry.....52 00—4 mos	

Rinaping Rock Charcoal.

125 tons No. 1 foundry.....$55 00@56 00—4 mos	
55 tons No 1 foundry.....$55 00@57 00—4 mos	
25 tons No. 1 charcoal.....57 00—4 mos	
25 tons No. 1 charcoal.....58 00—4 mos	
15 tons cold blast.....68 00—4 mos	
10 tons gray forge.....55 00—4 mos	

Connellsville Coke.

150 tons Dunbar forge No. 1.....$40 00—4 mos	

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO. Cars.

Nimick & Co, m.....2	J W Porter, m.....2		
P D Aicels, m.....2	Rees, Graff & Co, o.....3		
J Heaner, m.....1	Graff, Bro & Co, o.....3		
Lyon & Shorb, m.....1	Lewis, O & P, m.....2		
Hussey & McC, m.....1			
To al.....16			16

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R. Cars.

Wm Iron Bros & Co, o.....2	2

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD. Cars.

Wm Smith & Son, m.....1	Lewis, O & P, m.....7
McKnight, D & Co, m.....1	
Total.....9	9

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. Cars.

Nimick & Co, b.....1	Zug & Co, o.....2
Nimick & Co, m.....1	Moorhead, A & Co, o.....3
Reese, M & Co, o.....3	Isabella Furnace Co, o.....3
Pitts Forge & Iron Co, m.....1	Shoenberger, B & Co, o.....15
McKnight, D & Co, o.....2	
Wilson, G & Co, o.....2	
Total.....35	35

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. Cars.

J W Porter, m.....13	Caughey & Hallman, m.....2
H G Norris, m.....1	Zug & Co, m.....2
Total.....17	4

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—Cotton dull and prices have declined to 19¼c. Flour dull at $7 75@8 00. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm at 39c. Rye quiet at 80c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Pork—Demand fair and market firm at 19½@20c. Cheese—Demand fair and market firm. Mess pork $18 25@18 50 buyer March. Lard steady; steam 17c. Bulk meats steady at 6¾@6¾c, generally held at 6¾c; clear rib sides 7¼@7½c; clear sides 7½c. Bacon steady; shoulders 6¾@6¾c; clear rib sides 8¾@8¾c; clear sides 8¾@8¾c. Whisky steady at 96c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 15, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market continues to rule dull, with little disposition on the part of buyers and sellers to come to amicable terms as to prices. So long as this state of things exists we may not look for better rates. The receipts of the raw material is heavy and daily increasing; but at the present low rates somebody must be losing money. Better days are in store for oil men, and may they come soon.

CRUDE.

There has been a slight advance in the rates of crude, and the market may be quoted rather stronger. This is but the beginning of the end. Prices have reached their lowest depth, and in the nature of things will go up ere long and up. We are reported sales of crude per gallon at 5¼@5¾c. Is not that low enough?

REFINED.

The general tone of the market for refined remains unchanged, so far as relates to prices. Indeed, we have no alterations in prices to note. The market is reported steady and firm. Sales of large lots are made at 14¾c per gallon; trade lots 15¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

There is no change in prices, with sales as follows; city make $1 90@2 00; country make $1 80.

For news from the Oil Regions see despatches below.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, Pa., March 14.—The *Herald* says: The market was quiet and unchanged from yesterday's quotations, but dull. The refined market was nominally 15¾c in bulk and 14¾c in barrels. Sales: 1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....$2 05
1,000 bbls upper road, cali 1st 6 ms, 10c $ bbl. 2 40
1,000 bbls, upper road, all the year.....3 00
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....2 02½
500 bbls upper road, spot.....2 00
500 bbls Oil City, spot.....2 15
500 bbls Parker's, spot, 3 days.....2 02½
500 bbls Parker's, spot.....2 00
250 bbls Tidioute, spot.....1 95
1,500 bbls s. c., April.....1 90

NEW YORK, March 14.—Crude in bulk 8¾c bid, 8¾c asked. Crude, shipping order, 12¾c; refined held higher at 18¾@19c; small lots for trade purposes; 2,000 bbls high test, April, 20c. Cases nominally 28¾@29c. Philadelphia refined 19c for this month, 18¾c for first half April.

OIL CITY, March 14.—Market dull at $2 15; upper road $2 02; lower road $2 00.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 14.—Market quiet at 2½@2¾.

TITUSVILLE, March 14.—Market dull; nothing doing; spot $2 00@2 02½.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—Market quiet; S. W. 18¾c; crude 8c. Cases 24c; sales none. Futures: April 18¾c; May 19¼c.

[By Pittsburg and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

PARKER'S, March 14.—Market about $2 00 and quiet.

FORKERS, March 14.—Nothing whatever doing; market very dull; bidding $2 00@2 05.

TITUSVILLE, March 14.—Market very quiet at $2 00@2 05; nothing doing.

TIDIOUTE, March 14.—Market firm at $1 90.

OIL CITY, March 14.—The market continues very quiet but steady; buyers and sellers are generally apart in their views, the latter being distedlined to accept the low prices offered at $2 00.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
B S Duncan	Amerifined Oil Works...	702
O J Greer	Vesta Oil Works...	627
O J Greer	Standard Oil Works...	468
J Benshoff	Star Refinery	300
N W Stevenson	Commercial Oil Wks.	397
O J Greer	American Oil Works	312
Fisher Bros	Vesta Oil Works	75
Owner	Brilliant Oil Wks	248
Tarr & M	Citizens' Oil Works	311
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant Oil Works	283

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Bbls.	
American Oil W....1,092	Citizens' Oil Wks. 311
Commercial W....309	Brilliant Oil Wks. 548
Vesta Oil Works....777	Brilliant Oil Works 534
Total.....3,515	

Shipments of Refined Oil East via. A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, March 13, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Central Refg Co...J P Logue, Phila		1,365
Bowne & Wagner...Waring, E & Co, Phila.		500
L Dowdle & Co.....Waring, E & Co, Phila.		500
Citizens' Oil Co....Tack Bros & Co, Phila.		414
P Weissenberger...Warden, F & Co, Phila.		144
Livingston Bro's....Warden, F & Co, Phila.		100
Total.....3,097		

IRON MARKETS.

CLEVELAND.

Scotch pig.....$55 00@58 00—90 d'ys	
Cuyahoga (soft foundry) 1....56 00—4 mos.	
Massillon.....56 00—4 mos.	
Lake Superior charcoal 1....56 00—4 mos.	
Lake Superior charcoal 2....55 00—4 mos.	
Lake Superior charcoal 3, 4 & 5, 55 00@60 00—4 mos.	
Anthracite foundry 1....54 00—	
Lake Superior (bituminous coal) 1....53 00@55 00	
2....53 00—	
Lake Superior bituminous, No. 3....52 00@43 00	
Salisbury (for car wheels) 3 & 4 63 00—4 mos.	
Hanging Rock.....63 00—4 mos.	
Forge.....52 00—4 mos.	
Missouri charcoal.....56 00—	
Lehigh Valley.....56 00—4 mos.	

—Commercial Review, March 13.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 14, 1873.

FLOUR—Dull and prices drooping.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and weak, closing steady; No 1 spring Chicago $1 29; No 2 do $1 20¾@1 21¾; cash; $1 21 seller April; No 3 do $1 09¾@1 10; rejected 92@93c. Corn in fair demand at lower rates, and closed quiet; No 2 mixed 32c regular; 33¾c fresh, cash, seller April; rejected 28¾c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 2, 26¾@28¾c; rejected 23¾c. Rye quiet; No 2, 64@65c. Barley steady, with a moderate demand; No 2, 70@73½c; No 3, 58@62c.

SEEDS—Clover seed steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull, and prices have declined 50@62½c; 6 75@7 00 cash; $14 95 bid and $15 00 asked, seller May. Lard in fair demand at former rates; 7¾@8c seller May. Bulk meats—Demand fair and market firm; shoulders 5¾@5¾c; short rib middles 7¾@7¾c. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—Scarce and dull at 5¾@6c.

WHISKY—Market quiet and weak, closing steady at 86¾c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Cotton lower, with moderate receipts for export and home market; middling upland 19½c; sales of futures as follows: March 19c; April 19 1-16@19 5-16c; May 19 7-16@19 11-16c; June 19¾@20c; July 19¾@19 15-16c. Flour dull and heavy; receipts 8,000 bbls; superfine western and State $5 90@6 75; good to choice $6 90@8 25; white wheat extra $8 50@10 50; extra Ohio $7 15@10 50; St. Louis $7 50@12 87½. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky firmer at 87½@90c. Grain—Wheat lower with a limited export demand; white winter wheat unsettled; receipts 52,000 bushels; prime No 2 Milwaukee afloat $1 65; inferior spring $1 50@1 53; winter red western quoted at $1 70@1 90; amber western $1 80@1 90. Rye unchanged. Barley steady; western $1 10. Malt unchanged. Corn—Export sales at $1 12½@1 20; timothy quiet at $3 75@4 00. Corn dull and heavy; receipts 158,000 bushels; new and mixed western 64@65c; old store 63½c; new white western 70c; new yellow 65½@66c. Oats dull but unchanged; receipts 34,000 bushels; old western milked at store 51½. Eggs in good demand at 24½c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee quiet. Rio 18@20c. Sugar fairly active; refined 8½c. Molasses firm; New Orleans 64@74c. Rice steady at 8@9c. Crude petroleum 8¾@8¾c; refined 19c. Turpentine dull at 42c. Provisions—Pork quiet; full prices asked but no demand; mess $16 00@16 25; prime $13 75@14 00. Beef dull but unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders 6¼c seller March; April do 6¾c. Middles weak; long and short clear 8¾@8¾c; long 7¾c. Lard steady; western $ lb 10c; kettle 8¾@8 11-16c. Butter active and firm; western 18@22c. Cheese quiet and steady.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, March 14.—Bagging quiet at 13@14c. Cotton dull and prices declined; low middling 18c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No 2 red $1 09. Corn active at 40@42c, on arrival. Oats in good demand at 32@35c, on arrival; 35@36c asked from store. Rye quiet and steady at 80c on arrival. Mess pork firm at $16 12½. Bacon firm; shoulders 6¾@6¾c; clear rib sides 8¾@8¾c; clear sides 8¾@8¾c. Hams, plain, 12¾c; sugar cured 13@13½c, all packed. Lard—Steady demand for choice leaf; tierces 8¾@9c; kegs 9¾@10c; good 8@8½c. Bulk meats firm and demand good; shoulders 5¾@5¾; clear rib sides 7¾@7¾c; clear sides 7¾@7¾c; hams all loose; ¼c higher for packed; futures active, especially for hams; sales 600 tierces sugar cured hams, delivered the first half August, at 12c; sales 300 tierces sugar cured hams at 14¢14¼c, deliverable June 1st. or July 1st, or August 1st; sales 200 tierces sugar cured hams on spot at 14c. Whisky held at 86c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; low middling 18c. Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and prices declined; sample lots No 2 spring $1 22; No 3 fall $1 10; No 2 red $1 20. Corn firmer; No 2 mixed 32@32½c cash; 33c elevator. Oats quiet and unchanged; No 2, 26@26½c cash; 27¼c elevator. Barley—Only sample lots in market. Rye—Nothing done. Whisky quiet at 87c. Mess pork active and firm at $16, spot. Dry salt meats firm; shoulders 5¾c; clear rib sides 7¾c spot; clear sides 7¾c. Bacon firm at 7¾@8¾c spot; clear sides 10c loose; sugar cured hams 15c loose; packed 9c. Lard quiet; prime kettle rendered kegs to country 9c. Hogs firm at $4 50@5. Cattle quiet; Texas $ 100s 50; native cows and heifers $1 50@4 25; prime to choice shippers $3 25@3 75.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 14.—There is an improved feeling in trade with a more active movement in all branches. Bleached shirtings and wide sheetings very firm and well sold up. Cotton jean, purtel sheeting is up to 20c and sold ahead. Denims break up. Print cloths dull and nominal. Jobbers and export demand for them. Ticks and stripes fairly active. Woolen prints wanted and moving. Cashmeres and woolen spots are having a run. Woolens quiet. Foreign goods better, especially dress fabrics, black mourning fabrics and light makes of woolens. Shawls very quiet.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 14.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand and unchanged. Wheat dull and prices declined; No 1 white Wabash $2 05; amber Michigan spot, $1 65; seller April $1 65¾; No 1 red $1 66; No 2 do $1 40; No 3 do $1 25. Corn dull and prices declined; high mixed, spot, 39c; seller April 40c; low mixed 38¾c; white 40c; no grade 37¾@37½c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 1, 30c; No 2, 28¾c; Michigan 34¾c. Clover seed $4 80 for choice. Dressed hogs $5 00@5 25.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Flour quiet and steady; superfine $4 25@4 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota $ 25@5 50. Wheat steady for prime, and other grades neglected; red $1 52@1 57; white $1 60@1 65. Rye unchanged Corn more active; yellow 57¾@58c. Oats in improved demand; white 42@46c; mixed 47@47½c. Provisions in good demand at full prices. Lard 8¾@9c. Crude petroleum 12¾c; refined 18¾c. Whisky steady at 90¾c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—Flour dull; treble extra $7 37½@7 50; double extra $7 00@7 25. Corn mixed 62c; white and yellow mixed 70c. Oats dull at 45c. Bran declined to $1. Hay—Demand moderate; prime $28; choice $29. Pork quiet at $17 25. Dry salt meats dull at 6¾@7¾@8¾c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Dressed Hogs—Scarce and dull; sales at $5 60 at 56c. Lard quiet at 8¾@9c. Sugar quiet; fully fair 8c. Molasses, whisky and coffee unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 14.—Flour dull and market in favor of buyers. Wheat dull. Corn dull at 39c. Oats dull; western mixed 46@47c. Rye unchanged. Provisions strong. Mess pork $16 25. Bulk meats —Shoulders 6c; rib sides 7¾c; clear rib sides 8c; sugar cured hams 12@15c. Lard 8¾c. Western butter steady with good demand; fair to good roll 20@25c; choice 28@30c. Whisky 90c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 14.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1 67½; No 2 do, $1 47½. Corn steady; No 2, 36c. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; No 2 mixed 34½c. Rye steady, with a moderate demand; No 1, 66c. Barley steady, with a moderate demand; fall No 2, 76c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, March 14.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat dull and nominal; No 1 red held at $1 70; No 2 do $1 65. Corn dull and inactive; held at 42@46c. Oats dull; No 1, 40c. Refined petroleum firm but unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 14.—Wheat firm and quiet. Corn dull at 46c. Barley unchanged.

"OLD RELIABLE"

Franklin Fire Ins Co.. of Philadelphia,

ORGANIZED 1829.

CASH ASSETS—$3,500,000.

COFFIN, FELLOG & CO., Agents,

Corner Third avenue and Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113@113⅛.

NEW YORK, March 14, 1873—P. M.

The situation in Wall street was unmarked by any important feature. Gold and exchange alternately weak and strong, and stocks irregular and dull.

MONEY.

Money close at 1-64@1-32 per cent. for call loans, closing at 7 per cent. Outstanding legal tenders are stated at $367,592,000.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 107¾@107¾.

GOLD.

Gold active, opened at 113, declined to 114¼, recovered to 115 and closed at 113@113⅛. Loans 2 per cent. to 1-32 for carrying and flat for borrowing. Clearings $53,000,000. Treasury disbursements $61,800.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull and weak, with a decline on sixes of 1868.

U. S. coup 1881	118¾	5-20s, 1867	116⅛
5-20s, 1862	117⅝	5-20s, 1868	116
5-20s, 1864	115¾	New 5s	113
5-20s, 1865	116¼	10-40s	110½
5-20s, 1865, new	114¾	Currency 6s	113¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee sixes higher; other State bonds dull.

Missouri 6s	93¾	Virginia, old	45
Tennessee, 6s, old	84¾	North Carolina, old	33
Tennessee, new	84¾	North Carolina, new	17
Virginia, new	51		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Railroad mortgages steady.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks quiet, except a few shares, and prices irregular. Pacific Mail active, and it is believed Gould and Stockwell are playing with it to induce short interest as a basis for a strong bull movement; the price rose from 56¾ to 57¾, and closed at 56¾. Lake Shore is specially weak, dropping from 96 to 95, buyers 3 days; Cleveland they were putting up the price too rapidly. Western Union advanced from 85¾ to 87¾ by the Gould clique, but reached to 86¾. Erie rose from 65¾ to 66 in sympathy with London, for which account considerable purchases were made. Rock Island has lost most of the advance. The market finally closed steady under the report of the nomination of Richardson as Secretary of the Treasury.

Canton	101	N. J. Central	103¾
Western U. Tel Co	86¾	Wabash	78¾
Quicksilver	44	do preferred	85
Adams Express	94	Ft. Wayne	94
Wells, Fargo & Co	82	Terre Haute	15¾
American Express	68¾	do preferred	40
U. S. Express	74½	Chicago & Alton	110
Merchants' U	56½	do preferred	117
N. Y. Central	102¾	C. C. & C.	88
Erie	65¾	Ohio & Mississippi	45¾
do preferred	74	Burlington & Quincy	122
Harlem	136½	Lake Shore	95¾
do preferred	125	Panama	41
Michigan Central	106½	Illinois Central	120
Ft. W. & C.	89	Union Pacific	84¾
Northwestern	81	Memphis & Charleston	31
do preferred	89½	Union	86
Rock Island	114¾	Del. & Lackawanna	101¾
St. Paul	55¾	Hartford & Erie	6¾
do preferred	78¾	Bankers Bills	107¾

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1873.

City of Brussels	March 15	Liverpool.
Adriatic	March 15	Liverpool.
Parthia	March 19	Liverpool.
Lafayette	March 19	Hamburg.
Manhattan	March 19	Liverpool.
Westphalia	March 20	Hamburg.
City of Antwerp	March 22	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	March 22	France.
Britannic	March 26	Liverpool.
Arragon	March 25	Bristol.
Cuba	March 26	Liverpool.
Greenland	March 26	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	March 26	Liverpool.
Hungaria	March 27	Hamburg.
City of New York	March 29	Liverpool.
Celtic	March 29	Liverpool.
Cimbria	March 29	Hamburg.
Australia	April 2	Liverpool.
Nevada	April 2	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Despatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., March 14, 1873.

River stationary, with five feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 40 at 5 P. M. Y.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Despatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., March 14, 1873.

River stationary, with about seven feet of water in the channel, Weather cloudy; thermometer 45 at 6 P. M.

C.

Oil City.

Special Despatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., March 14, 1873—9 A. M.

River three feet six inches and falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

Wheeling W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., March 14, 1873.

River three feet nine inches and falling. Weather clear and pleasant. Eleven tows of coal passed down to-day. The Express left for Parkersburg, at 10:30 A. M. Capt. Prince expects to launch his new tow boat to-morrow at Wilson's yards.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 14.—Arrived—Nellie Peck, Missouri River; Bon Accord, Mound City; Rob Kyle, Continental and Atlantic, New Orleans; St. Louis, Memphis; Bob Ward, Missouri River. Departed—Lake Superior, Keokuk; Mollie Moore, New Orleans; Belle Memphis, Memphis. River rising, with mark 5 with 9 feet reported. Weather assumed to Keokuk and Peoria, and all upper streams swelling. Clear, cold and windy.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—Arrived—City of Quincy, St Louis; Jennie Howell, Arkansas River. Departed—Grosclose, St. Louis. Clear and warm.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARR VALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Wheeling.
Juniata	Brennan	Cincinnati.

MONONGAHELA—Seven feet six inches and falling.

Boats Departing This Day

Geneva mail packets	S A. M and 5 P. M
Geneva	West Virginia. Donaldson, at 4 P. M
St. Louis	Exchange... Shannon, 4 P. M
St. Louis	Mary Davage. J. Ransom, 4 P. M.

THE MARKS last evening indicated seven feet six inches and falling. The weather was pleasant, trade in the vicinity of the landing was active, shipments liberal.

THE steamer Juniata left for Cincinnati with a good trip.

JOHN D. SHEPPARD has been appointed Supervising Inspector for the Ninth district.

THE mail packets leave daily at 8 A. M and 5 P. M. for Brownsville, Geneva and way ports.

THE coal miners at Ashland are on a strike, and are reported to have assumed a threatening attitude.

THE coal run is over until we have more water. The run was the smallest we have sent out for a long time.

CAPT. JAMES RANSOM has been appointed commander of the towboat Mary Davage, loading for St. Louis.

THE officers of the steamer Carrie Brooks report the towboats that left here on the present rise going along finely.

THE Republic has been presented with a large pair of horns for being the finest steamer that comes to the St. Louis wharf.

THE steamers Emperor and R. W. Skillinger are in Smithfield bay up from Cincinnati. The former will load for St. Louis, the latter for Red River.

JOHN P. HALL, Captain of the Bermuda, is an old Pittsburgher. He was proprietor, publisher and editor of the Evansville *Daily Enquirer*, a paper he started in 1852 and successfully ran for seven years.

THE fine steamer West Virginia, Capt. P. Donaldson, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M. for Brownsville and Geneva. Passengers will bear this in mind.

CAPTS. HERSCHBERGER and Berrand, United States Inspectors at Galveston, are engaged in taking testimony in regard to the burning of the steamboat early A. Jones.

CAPT. METZLER'S new boat, building at Vicksburg, approaching completion slowly but sure. The hull has been launched and the upper works are well under way of construction.

CAPTAIN AMES FISHER, late of the R. C. Gray, has coopted the position of chief clerk on the Belle Key, with Mr. Will Morgan for an assistant. Captain Sam Bryant has shipped as her mate.

THE Mound City Hub and Spoke Factory have purchased the dock property at the foot of Walnut Washington wharf for the past ten months. The company intend building a towboat for private use. Seven hundred and fifty dollars was paid for the lot.

THE Shreveport *Southwestern* says: The "shanneck" boat of the circus line, and will lie at our port for a few days repairing and painting. Where she is for ever determined upon her future movements, but will announce his intentions in a few days.

THE steamer Pocahontas, Capt. Shannon, takes her departure this day for Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis. Persons going that way will be well cared for. The first clerk is Captain J. M. Vandergrift, who assures us that passengers are well cared for.

THE St. Louis *Dispatch* is responsible for the following. With much pleasure we announce the fact that the little disagreement between Commodore Vain, Jr., Agent, and Captain Duncan, U. S. N., has been satisfactorily settled, and the latter gentleman is now superintending for a few months.

THE Burlington *Hawkeye* says: "The severe winter and the remarkably heavy snows in the northern tributary country induce us to prophesy an extraordinary share of the spring business. Galena *Gazette* of Saturday says: "Galena river was higher this evening than we ever saw it before except when there was back water from the Mississippi. The ice has all gone out without doing any damage."

THE work of raising the sunken Mountain Boy has been again abandoned, on account of the river rising. Captain Graham, carpenter on the Boy, says he has been laboring in her hull a couple of days, clad in submarine armor, and says he has discovered several more holes, which he can close up in two days after the river falls, when the boat may be raised. He reports the boilers and machinery all in position, but much mud collected in the hold.

THE St. Louis *Republican* says: The wife of Capt. W. R. Carter, of the firm of Carter & Lupton, is daughter of the late Capt. Henry M. Shreve, died last Sunday at her residence in this city, at the age of sixty years. She was much beloved by a large number of friends and acquaintances, who deeply regret her loss. She was also very benevolent, and held the position of President of the Orphans' Home for about twenty-five years.

IN THE olden time it was customary on our Western steamboats for the cabin passengers to settle their fares at the end of the trip. On one occasion an impecunious individual approached Captain O. B. Jones, commanding the John Lumsden, and asked him if he was master of the boat,

THE VERY LATEST.

SUICIDE OF A BANK CASHIER

Money and Securities Burned.

The Deed Committed in the Presence of Wife and Children--Investigation by the Coroner.

FRANKLIN, PA., March 14.--The community here was thrown into a state of the profoundest excitement this morning by the suicide of Thomas F. Anderson, Cashier of Lamberton's bank, and one of the oldest cashiers in the oil regions. He opened the bank as usual at the regular hour, and transacted business with several customers. He was afterwards noticed running in and out of the bank in a hurried and excited manner, and then hurrying up Thirteenth street towards his residence. Smoke was then seen issuing from the bank, and the persons who had noticed his manœuvers entered the bank, supposing it to be on fire, when they discovered the grate heaped up with bank notes, bonds and bank papers rapidly being consumed by fire. The fire was extinguished as quickly as possible, and the notes, bonds, &c., drawn out. Some were found a charred condition, while others were burned to ashes. Upon reaching his residence, some three squares distant, he entered by the back way, and, handing his wife a letter, said he was about to commit an awful act, at the same time exposing a pistol, which he held in his hand. She endeavored to take it from him, but he tore himself from her, stepped a few steps down into the yard, raised his hand and fired, the ball entering the right temple. His wife fell fainting. He was conscious at intervals of short duration for an hour or more, but gave no explanation for the act, and at 9:30 expired. Several letters were found on his desk, their contents have not as yet been made public. A note left on the counter said that he had destroyed all the special deposits of value. Some eight thousand dollars was of Mr. Lamberton's individual government bonds. The amount absolutely destroyed cannot be as yet ascertained. The United States Treasurer has been telegraphed to send some one at once to examine the charred bonds and notes.

What led to this suicide cannot be positively ascertained. It is generally supposed, however, that his irregularities in conducting the business were the cause, as it is known he was carrying large over drafts, for the accommodation of personal friends, unauthorized by the bank. The bank was soon to change hands, and he was required to have his accounts and books in complete order at a certain date, which would expose these irregularities. The bank loses heavily, but the losses will not affect its standing. Every confidence is felt in its security.

The Coroner's Investigation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, PA., March 14, 1873.

The following Franklin special was received by the *Courier* this evening: The Coroner's jury met on the Anderson case at eight o'clock this evening. The first witness examined was Maria A. Dempsey. She testified: I reside at Mr. F. Anderson's, as a servant girl. He took me to raise five years ago. I was at home this A. M. I saw Mr. Anderson this A. M.; he was at breakfast; he ate his breakfast before the rest of the family; he was in a hurry; he ate his breakfast at a quarter to eight o'clock; I don't know why he was in a hurry. I thought he was troubled a great deal about something. He left just as the family came to breakfast. I didn't see him see him again at home until about an hour and a half afterwards, when he came into the house. Then he was excited; he told Mrs. Anderson that he must do some awful deed. She was lying on a sofa in the dining room. She was jumped up and said, "My God, what are you going to do?" He said he must do it. "What is the cause of this; what must you do?" said Mrs. Anderson. "I must do it; they have got me, I will not go to jail. I will go to, I will go to." Mr. Lamberton to suffer, so," said Anderson. "What has Mr. Lamberton done?" his wife asked. "I must do it. I want him to suffer, too, for he has taken all from me." That is the last I ever heard him speak. He was standing out on the back porch, after he went out of the house. Mrs. Anderson got up and followed him out. He took out his pistol just as he spoke last. Mrs. Anderson saw that I had the pistol from him and he ran off the porch on to the stone walk. He then put the pistol to his temple and shot. I saw him shoot. He was about six or eight feet from me when he shot. He fell down instantly. As soon as he shot I ran in to the house and did not observe the effect. His wife and two children were present at the shooting. Mrs. Anderson ran out when they carried him in. His head was swollen and bloody where he was shot; he was alive. He died in a couple of hours after he was shot. I went out and spoke to him. I think he recognized me. I didn't hear him speak after I went out.

Mrs. C. Grimm, sworn--I reside in Franklin, on Buffalo street, next door to Mr. Anderson's residence. I heard Mr. Anderson's family scream. I then heard a shot. Hearing the report of the pistol I ran over immediately to the yard. Mr. Anderson was lying on the grass between the fence and the porch. I went into the house with Mrs. Anderson. Mr. Anderson, he was in the dining room; he went to the door. I saw the wound in his head. Don't know whether or not he could hear him speak. Saw no one else.

Emma Fulmer, sworn--Reside at Mr. Grimm's, on Buffalo street, next to Mr. Anderson's. Saw Mr. Anderson at the breakfast table this morning. He was early in the morning. He was walking between his house and the coal shed. I saw him with the pistol that until he dropped. Saw him raise his hand. Heard the report of the pistol. Was in Mr. Grimm's kitchen; heard Mrs. Anderson scream; went out to go over.

Dr. G. Snowden, sworn--Am a practising physician. Was acquainted with T. F. Anderson for several years. Saw him professionally to-day. Between nine and ten o'clock this morning I was at his residence; found him suffering from a wound in the right side of the head. Examined the wound; saw a gunshot wound. Examined the wound and considered it would be fatal. Think he died from that wound. Think he was conscious for a short time after I saw him. Did not revive while I was present; he did not speak. Don't know that he was conscious. Dr. St. Clair was there when I arrived. Don't know what time he died.

Dr. Sigfrid, affirmed--Was acquainted with Thos. F. Anderson; saw him to-day; he was walking up Thirteenth street. Heard a woman's scream; went with the crowd to the scene. Saw Mrs. Anderson in the yard at the end of the stone walk, with his extremities resting on the walk. His head was lying on his back; saw a wound on the right side of the head, a gun shot wound. Saw brains were oozing from the wound. Didn't see any weapon. He was unconscious at the time. He was afterward carried into the house, when I made a short time examination of the wound was sufficient to cause death. Heard him speak two or three minutes after he was carried in. He said "wipe my face." I then applied cold water to his temple. He asked to continue the water on his head; turned over and said, "I will tell you the cause of his shooting himself." He said it was premeditated. Mr. Anderson asked Mr. Sigfrid to take hold of his hand. That is all I heard him say.

Dr. Snowden was then here; these remarks took place before Dr. Snowden arrived.

W. S. Carroll, sworn--Reside in Franklin. Was acquainted with deceased, Anderson. Last saw him to-day, after he was wounded. Saw him after they carried him in the house; was lying on a lounge. Think it was about half past nine o'clock A. M. He was unconscious. I was present at his death. He died precisely at one o'clock P. M. I helped to lay out and prepare the body. Was requested by the Coroner to take charge of the effects on his person. Did so, and have present every article found on his person.

A memorandum of the contents found showed that Mr. A. had nothing in his pockets that would throw any light on the case.

J. G. Lamberton, sworn--I reside in Franklin. Know Thomas F. Anderson; was at his residence to-day, at about a quarter to nine A. M. I saw Mr. Anderson lying in the kitchen, thought in a dying condition. Saw a pistol lying on a chair handy to where he was lying on the floor. Do not know how it came there. [Pistol produced--a Sharp's four-shooter--three empty barrels and one charged.] Was in the bank before 9 o'clock this morning; saw Mr. Anderson. This was about quarter to nine. Noticed nothing unusual with him. He was as cheerful as ever. There was a miscount in money I deposited in my favor, and he made a new slip. He was very nervous when he handed me the slip. He was always allowed him to count my money.

Robert Lamberton, sworn--Reside in Franklin. Was acquainted with Thos. Anderson. Has been in my employment as cashier for twelve years. [Pistol shown.] This looks like a pistol I saw at Mr. Anderson's. The pistol in the bank belonged to the bank. We had two, one in the bank and one in the back room where the man slept. I saw Mr. Anderson this morning in the bank, a little after eight o'clock. He was behind the counter in the bank, examining his books. Didn't observe anything unusual in his manner. A few minutes after nine o'clock Mr. Anderson asked me to go to the postoffice; went to postoffice. As I went out of the door, he said, "Here is a package of notes; you may take it." I said it was necessary to wait until the afternoon. He said, "You had better take it along." Took it, got the money, went to the bank. When I was a crowd running past the Exchange Hotel. Somebody told me Mr. Anderson had shot himself. Soon some one told me Mr. Anderson was shot. This was about 10 minutes after I left the bank. When I came in the morning he was pleasant and the same as usual. Couldn't see any difference in him. When I went back he was cheerful. Everything in Mr. Anderson never complained to me in relation to our business matters. About two weeks ago I proposed to him that he and Mr. Gilson go to Europe out. He said he didn't want to go into the business. A short time after that I proposed to Mr. Cochran and my son Robert and Mr. Cochran to take the bank. Spoke to Mr. Gilson at the same time. Mr. Anderson; he had been with me a long time and I considered him faithful. Told Mr. Anderson this. I thought the arrangement could be made. Know nothing to the contrary yet. He said about a week ago that I could manage to have him relieved, he would do everything I could, and if he didn't go in with them I would furnish him whatever money he wanted to go into any other business. Some five or six days ago he said he didn't think he and Mr. Cochran could agree. "I'll stick to you," he said, "and wind up your books." I told him I would want him a good while. We held pleasant relations all the time. I always felt personally kind to him.

Here the jury cleared the room to hold a consultation. After some deliberation they adjourned to ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Funeral Obsequies.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 14.--The funeral of the late Chief Fire Engineer Chapin took place this afternoon, and was the largest and most imposing funeral demonstration ever witnessed in this city. The procession was composed of the military organization of the city, the entire Fire Department, Mayor, City Council, Board of Trade, Masonic fraternity, with bands of music and a very large number of citizens in carriages and on foot. An unoccupied carriage in the procession was the chief's carriage used by the dead Chief, heavily draped in mourning, and driven by a member of the Department. Chief Fire Engineers Williams, of Chicago, Butler, of Detroit, Gwynn, of Cincinnati, Fitz, and Mr. Hewes, representing the Cincinnati Fire Department, and many other representatives of Fire Departments in this State were present and took part in the funeral obsequies.

American Marble.

At last, if all reports be true the importation of marble to this country from Italy is threatened with a sudden and eternal cessation. Already the boulders of Solano county, Cal., have yielded a marble superior in beauty to any European article, and one that is preferred by the Italians themselves, who buy it by the pound and use it for fancy veneering. But the detached boulders which yield these many-colored slabs are inconveniently located and the supplies from that source are limited in quantity and variety. Not so, however, the vast beds of marble recently discovered in an old-settled district of Western Vermont, on Lake Champlain. Strange as it seems, it is said that such a mine of wealth should have remained long undiscovered, but the latest geologist reports these beds as the finest quarries of ornamental marble in the world. The strata varies from one to six feet in thickness; the stone is extraordinary in hardness and durability; blocks of any size can be obtained, and the surface polished till it is as brilliant and as free from flaw or crack as a mirror. No other quarry it is said has ever yielded such a beautiful variety of colored and variegated marble as may be obtained from the different veins of these Vermont beds. The owners claim that the supply is inexhaustible, and that they can not only undersell foreign competition, but will be able to supply England with a marble at once better and cheaper than her builders can get elsewhere.

It seems that iron is volatile at very high temperatures, the same as gold and platinum. Dr. Elsner, director of the Berlin porcelain factory, inclosed a small piece of wrought iron in an unglazed crucible and exposed it for several hours to a temperature of at least 3,000 degrees C. On removing the cover of the crucible, small needles of metallic iron were easily discerned, clearly showing that iron can be volatilized at high temperatures.

NOT PLAYED OUT.

Hanging of Osborne at Knoxville, Ill., for the Murder of Mrs. Matthews--He Confesses His Guilt, and Meets Death Smilingly--Execution of Driver, the Wife Murderer, at Chicago--His Interview with Another Murderer--"Whisky Brought Me to the Gallows."

GALESBURG, ILLS., March 14.--John M. Osborne, who killed Mrs. Adelia C. Matthews, at rates City, on the fifth of last August, was hanged at ten minutes past one o'clock this afternoon, in the jail yard at Knoxville. The circumstances of the crime were as follows: Matthews, the husband of the deceased, went to a neighboring farm to work on the morning of the day the crime was committed, leaving his wife alone. On returning at sundown he found her dead in the cellar, with her throat cut, and several injuries on the head. There was great excitement and a search, in which many joined. Suspicion soon fell upon Osborne, who had been discharged from the employ of Matthews two or three days before the murder. He was arrested on the following day while he himself was assisting in the search. The proof against him consisted of finding the money taken on the day of the murder from Matthews's house, the fitting of his boots to the tracks to and from the house, the finding of his knife rusted with blood stains on his shirt and unguarded language used at the time of his arrest. Several other striking points were made by the prosecution, some of which were successfully rebutted. The prisoner was tried in Galesburg on account of the public indignation in Knoxville, which is near the scene of the crime. The jury rendered his unanimously, and no sympathy for him was felt by the public. He was confined in the jail at Galesburg until the execution of his sentence. His language and manner were generally quite accurate, and he delighted in conversation. He persisted with great assiduity in denying the crime to every one who questioned him. On the night of his death he drew very near, he began to suffer. Being pinched in a strait jacket, he soon lost his self-control and became very nervous. Some days ago he prepared a statement of the circumstances in his early life, which, when read, conveyed the impression that he had served a term in the Iowa penitentiary for larceny and belonged to a band of counterfeiters, with its ramifications throughout the Western States. The paper also accused Mrs. Matthews of prostituting unknown to her husband, a secret correspondence with one Clark, living in Morrison, Illinois. Several clergymen were with Osborne yesterday and last night. At a late hour it was reported about that he had made a confession, but the facts were not given publicity. During the night he was taken from this place to Knoxville, telling stories all the way to those who accompanied him. At the jail he ate a hearty breakfast, and was dressed and shaved this forenoon. His conversation was taken up to about one o'clock, when he was taken to the scaffold in the jail yard. His manner was cool and collected, he smiled even to the moment he stood on the fatal drop. His neck was not broken by the fall, and he died with the most terrible and agonizing contortions. The drop fell at ten minutes past one, and in eight and one-half minutes afterward life was declared extinct. His confession was not read but given to the press.

THE COLD BLOODED DEED CONFESSED.

The following is the confession of Osborne: Some time in July last a stranger came to me, who represented himself as an agent for a patent harrow. He inquired of me about J. H. Matthews; said he knew where they lived. He proposed that I go out with him, which I did. He knew I had been at work for Matthews. We walked out by the railroad coal house and sat down in the shade. He told me of the difficulties between Mrs. Matthews's father and others. We talked awhile, when he asked me if I would take $500 or $1,000 and tell a certain person out of the way. I told him no, asked him what he was and what he wanted. He said he would not tell me until I agreed to it. I thought I would draw him out and then have him arrested. I wish now I had. But he refused to give any names, when I told him I would. He said, finally, he wanted to get rid of I had, and I would not have been here now. He asked if I would do it if the sum named were doubled. I said no. He then offered me $2,000, and said if I would do it I should never be troubled any more by him. I agreed to it as a point to get rid of him. He said he would go down into the cellar, and it would be a good chance, for Mrs. Matthews was only there to and there was but one knife, fork and plate on the table. She went into the cellar with a plate and knife for butter. For an excuse, I asked her if all the water was out of the cellar. She said yes, but that there was a little in the hydrant, and passed down, remarking I wanted to see. I went down and talked with her a little, and as she stooped down I picked up a brick and struck her on the back of the head. She started to run, and I caught her by the throat and threw her on the floor. That is the way her drawers were torn. I pulled her back and struck her again, when she fell. I then picked up a stone and struck her twice on the side of the head. She groaned, and I thought it was done. I then went upstairs and said to make a false, I rummaged the drawers and found the money, and thought I must take it to prevent the family from being charged with the deed. I took each of my past pockets, and then thought I would go down and see if it was all. I saw her eyes looking at me. I went up to her and, bending over her, said, "Adelia," she raised her eyes and looked at me, and said, "Do you know me?" I made no reply. I asked her again and she said, "I do." I asked her why and she said, "Mr. Osborne," and reached her hand to me and said, "Why did you do it?" I dropped the money knife and went away, and looked at her again a moment, and felt that I would give worlds to have her well again. I then took my knife and cut her throat. She never moved or shuddered. I then went up stairs and left. I had on a coat and got a drop of blood on the sleeve. I took it off while on the hunt the next day alone. I did not wash the sleeve, as the blood is my witness. Miss H. testified truly. She saw all from the north door of the hotel. I saw her. The knife I used I threw into the hedge. I have now finished. I have not told all. I have not told my knife. I never saw it. I have now finished. I have told all. I have told fearfully wronged the Matthews family. I ask them to forgive me as I feel God has. I have stated the truth, as God is my witness. I refer to some of the evidence, but have not time. In a few moments I shall be in eternity, and I call God to witness the truth of the statement. I call on Estinger who has written the above, on the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1873, at my request. I wanted him to write it as I stated it last night to the officers of the Court and to my attorney and others. I bid a last and eternal farewell, and may God have mercy on my spirit. [Signed] JNO. M. OSBORNE.

EXECUTION OF GEORGE DRIVER AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 14.--George Driver, who killed his wife on the morning of the 28th of last November, by shooting her with a pistol borrowed from his son, was executed in the county jail this afternoon at 2:24 P. M. His last night was spent mainly in prayer, the attending clergyman being of the Presbyterian faith, the morning a Jesuit father visited him, but he declined to follow his advice. He said he was once a Catholic because his wife and children were, but he had renounced the faith since his conviction, and would die a Presbyterian. About noon he expressed a desire to converse with Bafferty, another murderer who is confined in the jail under sentence of death, and who has been granted a reprieve from the Governor. They were long and earnestly, advising him to make his peace with heaven. Bafferty became a Catholic since his confinement. The execution of the doomed man acted unfeelingly throughout. They talked and laughed with strangers as if at a levee. Shortly after 2 o'clock Driver was taken from the cell, where he was praying, and brought to the scaffold, which he ascended firmly and without hesitation. When asked if he had anything to say, he addressed the crowd, stating that whisky had brought him to the gallows. He advised all to shun it as a poison that injured body and mind. The drop fell at 2:24 P. M., and in twelve minutes he was dead.

Gen. Fremont's Defense.

NEW YORK, March 14.--The *Times* publishes a letter from Gen. Fremont defending himself from the charges of fraud or connivance of fraud in connection with the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad. He protests against the unfairness of the proceedings in the Legislature in allowing him the sole and consolidated defendant in the case, and declares that all the moneys from the sale of bonds in Europe were handled under the control had long fully accounted for to the receiver appointed by the American and French Courts.

A TEXAS MURDER TRIAL.

A Lawyer's Stratagem to Secure the Punishment of a Criminal.

A correspondent writing from Hannibal, Mo., to the Chicago *Times*, gives the following anecdote of Mr. Ewing, one of the counsel for the prosecution in the trial of Coe for the murder of Miss Abbie Summers, on the 12th of June, 1870, now in progress at Palmyra: The press and jam in the court-room to hear Mr. Ewing was simply fearful. A great deal of curiosity was excited to hear him on account of quite a romantic story of a case in which he figured as prosecuting attorney, and which story has been the theme of everybody attending the trial when it was known he was in the case. Thinking the case one that will take place here, a brief history of it runs as follows: Two young men left Adams county, Illinois, for Texas, and after the lapse of time one of them returned and reported his companion as having mysteriously disappeared, and supposed to have been murdered. He remained some time in Adams county, and then returned to Texas. After his departure a circumstance occurred which pointed to him as having committed the deed. Search was instituted in Texas, and what was left of him was found--the skull of the head in a chappard. This was identified by some peculiarity, and the companion of the murdered man was arrested for the crime, and a search among his effects revealed a letter from the father of the latter to the murdered man had on when last seen. When the trial was called in Court the counsel for the prisoner asked for a continuance, which was granted, as the next term of Court was something occurred. Ewing, thinking their aim was to wear out the patience of the counsel and witnesses by the long journey from his witnesses within a few miles of the town, went into the courtroom. When the case was called the defense posing Ewing to have hundreds of miles away. Their astonishment was undoubted when he also announced himself as ready, and sending for his witnesses the trial commenced. In his argument before the jury he held the skull of the murdered man in his hand during his entire speech until the closing, when walking up to the prisoner, he hurled epithets and invectives down upon him without stint, and then, as if by accident, dropped the grinning skull into his lap. He had the satisfaction to see him hung before he left Texas.

Another great scandal is, it is reported, about being developed in one of the leading churches of Baltimore.

STATE NEWS.

John Casey, a Germantown gardener, took a large dose of carbolic acid, one day last week, by mistake, for cough medicine, and died on Tuesday in great agony.

Philadelphia has abolished the Black Maria and contracts with back-drivers at $10 per head.

A letter from Reading to the New York *World* says: Among the inebriate habitues of a certain low public house in Lebanon was Thomas Hart, a man of family and some pecuniary means, who stood in tolerable esteem among his associates and with the public. He was slightly addicted to dram drinking, and one night last week he had perhaps partaken of his fourth or fifth drink, when the bar-room door opened and in stepped a traveling chiropodist. Had any man there any corns or bunions which he would like to have removed here was the identical man with the indentical medicine to do it. It would not hurt; it was the grandest achievement of the age, &c., &c., said Hart to him. "Your medicine is all trash, I am not afraid to drink a whole bottle of it." This exasperated the corn-doctor, and in order to cool down the others's aspirating sentiments, he dared him to swallow the dose when to the utter astonishment of all present, he quaffed its contents as if it were the most delicious nectar. He was immediately taken with the cramps, and after writhing points were made by the prosecution, some of which were successfully rebutted, the prisoner was tried in Galesburg on account of the public indignation in Knoxville, which is near the scene of crime. The jury rendered his unanimously, and no sympathy for him was felt by the public. He was confined in the jail at Galesburg until the execution of his sentence. His language and manner were generally quite accurate, and he delighted in conversation. He persisted with great assiduity in denying the crime to every one who questioned him. On the night of his death he drew very near, he began to suffer. Being pinched in a strait jacket, he soon lost his self-control and became very nervous. Some days ago he prepared a statement of the circumstances in his early life, which, when read, conveyed the impression that he had served a term in the Iowa penitentiary for larceny and belonged to a band of counterfeiters, with its ramifications throughout the Western States. The paper also accused Mrs. Matthews of prostituting, unknown to her husband, a secret correspondence with one Clark, living in Morrison, Illinois. Several clergymen were with Osborne yesterday and last night. At a late hour it was reported about that he had made a confession, but the facts were not given publicity. During the night he was taken from this place to Knoxville, telling stories all the way to those who accompanied him. At the jail he ate a hearty breakfast, and was dressed and shaved this forenoon. His conversation was taken up to about one o'clock, he was taken to the scaffold in the jail yard. His manner was cool and collected, he smiled even to the moment he stood on the fatal drop. His neck was not broken by the fall, and he died with the most terrible and agonizing contortions. The drop fell at ten minutes past one, and in eight and one-half minutes afterward life was declared extinct. His confession was not read but given to the press.

The Erie papers are publishing numerously signed calls addressed to Hon. C. M. Reed, present Mayor of the city, asking him to consent to a re-election.

The Conneautville *Courier* gives the following account of a struggle for life: Mr. Charles Cornell, about twenty-eight years of age, living in the northeast corner of Beaver township, met with a very serious accident and a miraculous escape from instant death, one day last week. He was alone in the woods, and was rolling a log, over three feet through at the butt, on the sled, using the team for that purpose. Mr. Cornell would roll the log to the side of the sled holding a hand-spike to prevent the log rolling on over. The log in coming up did not strike the sled straight, and in the effort to hold the handspike threw it toward Mr. Cornell's side, knocking him senseless. How long he lay in that condition he does not know, but on coming to his senses he found the log against his breast, with the handspike, with one end under the log and the other across the back of his hand, in which it had cut a hole nearly half its size. Mr. Cornell is a wiry, active man, and he did not propose to give up if there was any chance for his life. His hands and arms were free, but in the position in which he lay, to use them was almost impossible, as he was pinned down. By using his head from under the handspike, and then by great exertion he raised the log and threw his body partly over it by inches, tearing the skin from them at every move. After freeing his head he shouted for help with all his might, but no assistance came. Once free, he found his hand much lacerated, and suffering pain and cold, and himself almost exhausted. A small tree stood near, and he dragged himself to it, and succeeded in getting upon his feet, when he again shouted for help. Fortunately his father, who happened to be at the barn, hitching up a team to go away on business, heard his cries and came to his assistance. He found the man's hand much swollen and also bruised where it had been struck by the handspike, on the back of the head. She started to run, and I caught her by the throat and threw her down. That is the way her drawers were torn. I pulled her back and struck her again, when she fell. I then picked up a stone and struck her twice on the side of the head. She groaned, and I thought it was done. I then went upstairs and said to make a false, I rummaged the drawers and found the money, and thought I must take it to prevent the family from being charged with the deed. I took each of my past pockets, and then thought I would go down and see if it was all. I saw her eyes looking at me. I went up to her and, bending over her, said, "Adelia." She raised her eyes and looked at me, I said, "Do you know me?" She made no reply. I asked her again and she said, "I do." I asked her why and she said, "Mr. Osborne," and reached her hand to me and said, "Why did you do it?" I dropped the money knife and went away, and looked at her again a moment, and felt that I would give worlds to have her well again. I then took my knife and cut her throat. She never moved or shuddered. I then went up stairs and left. I had on a coat and got a drop of blood on the sleeve. I took it off while on the hunt the next day alone. I did not wash the sleeve, as the blood is my witness. Miss H. testified truly. She saw all from the north door of the hotel. I saw her. The knife I used I threw into the hedge. I have now finished. I have not told all. I have not told my knife. I never saw it. I have now finished. I have told all. I have told fearfully wronged the Matthews family. I ask them to forgive me as I feel God has. I have stated the truth, as God is my witness. I refer to some of the evidence, but have not time. In a few moments I shall be in eternity, and I call God to witness the truth of the statement. Estinger who has written the above, on the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1873, at my request. I wanted him to write it as I stated it last night to the officers of the Court and to my attorney and others. I bid a last and eternal farewell, and may God have mercy on my spirit. [Signed] JNO. M. OSBORNE.

A PARTY of American scientists are still worrying the poor Sphynx, and pecking and digging away inside of the Pyramids in search of the toenails of more of the Pharaohs, and other articles of interest. A letter from Cairo, says: "Our next bore will be through a peculiarly placed stone in the floor of the entrance passage, which may be corking up another passage, as it has been found that the coffer in the King's chamber could not be reached by present known passages. * * * * We have spent many nights at the Pyramids, and have made some important discoveries. We have opened up small passages leading from the Queen's chamber to--we don't know where. These will have to be explored further. We have also discovered in the ascending passage to the "Grand Gallery" some very strange Masonic symbolism, which still remains a mystery to students."

The next Cincinnati Exposition will be opened in that city on the 4th of September, and continue thirty days.

CITY MATTERS.

WANTED.

An experienced solicitor for this paper. Apply at counting room.

The New Custom House Site.

The question of a new site for the Custom House and postoffice is somewhat agitating the public mind, especially those engaged in business and speculators in real estate. Owners of property in any locality near where it is supposed selection may be made are particularly anxious, and forces may look for advanced prices for property north of Fifth avenue and east of Wood street.

Accident on the West Penn Railroad.

About nine o'clock Thursday night, an accident occurred on the Butler branch of the West Penn Railroad, but fortunately no lives were lost. The western bound freight, composed of twelve cars, was running on schedule time when a large mass of rock fell from the hillside on the track, and the engineer being unable to stop in time, the locomotive struck the obstruction. Salas Kirp, the engineer, had his leg broken, and the fireman had a quite a narrow escape, having fallen into the creek, and being just pulled out in time to save his life. A large force of men were at once put to work to raise the engine, and in a short time the road was in running order.

The Accident in Penn Township

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday over the remains of Robert Caldwell, who was killed at his flouring mill in Plum township the preceding day, mention of which was made in yesterday's COMMERCIAL. The mill was located on Penn creek, and had not been in operation for some time, owing to the creek being frozen. On Thursday, two women who were on their way to attend a sale, brought some corn to the mill, which they wished to have ground to enable them to attend the sale, and stated that they could take the corn home. The deceased agreed to grind the corn, and for this purpose turned the water on and started the mill. The women, however, did not work well, when the water was again turned off, and the deceased proceeded to the factory to oil it. While thus engaged, the board on which he was standing tilted, which threw him into the cogwheels. A number of bones in his body and changes of making said examination.

SEC. 4. Any owner or agent of a mine in the aforesaid counties fraudulently evading the provisions of this act shall be held and deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty days, or both or either, at the discretion of the court. [This penal clause was stricken out on motion of Senator Scofield.]

LIBEL AND SLANDER SUITS.

An act relating to evidence in prosecutions for libel and slander, read in the House provides:

SEC. 1. That from and after the approval and passage of this act, in all prosecutions for libel under the criminal laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the defendant may, on the trial of the accused, on trial of the cause, to produce in his own defense and behalf, testimony, tending to show the truthfulness of the alleged libel or slander, and that the publication of the same was not prompted by malice, but was for and in the public good.

SEC. 2. That in all sessions now pending or hereafter to be prosecuted under the civil laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the recovery of damages sustained by reason of libelous publication, or slanderous utterances, it shall be competent for defendants in the action shall have the right to give evidence in support of the plea of the publications or utterances upon which said action is based, as well as the right to prove that the said publications or utterances were not prompted by malice, but proceeded from proper motives; which facts, when proved in the case, shall be considered in mitigation of damages, which damages may be returned by the jury as nominal, exemplary or vindictive, as the nature of the case may warrant.

SEC. 3. Neither conviction under the criminal statutes, nor a verdict rendered in a civil action, shall follow, when the alleged libel or slander is proven to be justifiable, and the publication or utterance complained of was made for the public good, or for the purpose of warning the community against the practices, or the improper practices of evil disposed persons.

LEASES BY MARRIED WOMEN.

An act relating to leases of real estate by married women, provides that they may lease their houses and the lots they are on, either written or parol, made to or by or from married women living separate from their husbands, shall be legal to all intents and purposes and the lessees shall be held subject to all remedies for the rent either by suit or distress, the same as if they were the lessees of single women.

RELATING TO COSTS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

An act relative to criminal procedure, and to provide for payment of defendant's costs, provides that in all prosecutions where the jury shall acquit the defendant and shall determine by their verdict that the costs shall be apportioned between the prosecutor and the county, in the discretion of the jury, or for his supposes serving the same and attendance of his material and necessary witnesses shall be included in the costs.

LINE FENCES.

An act relating to fences between owners of adjoining lands in this Commonwealth, provides that nothing contained in the act shall be construed to repeal or abridge the powers of any township authorized by law to make ordinances in relation to division fences between lands of adjoining owners, shall be construed to authorize a fence made of barbed wire in any township part, without the consent of both parties in interest.

MINE INSPECTORS.

The following is a copy of the act to enable the school directors or controllers of any county in the State to establish and maintain one or more high schools within their county limits:

SECTION 1. That any five directors or controllers in any county of this Commonwealth required, in writing, the County Superintendent of Common Schools to call a meeting of the directors and controllers of the several school districts of said county, for the purpose of considering the question of establishing one or more high schools within their county limits, to shall call such meeting as soon thereafter as may be possible, at some convenient and accessible place within the county limits.

SEC. 2. That at every such meeting the controllers of the several school districts in any county, by vote of not less than two-thirds of the number present, shall, at a meeting then convened, decide it necessary or expedient to establish one or more high schools within the county limits, for the higher education of the youth of both sexes, and shall thereupon proceed to establish such separate school district, and which shall be entitled the Board of control of county high schools.

SEC. 3. That all the property, real and personal, belonging to the several districts so erected into the separate school district aforesaid, shall become absolutely after its first organization divide the members thereof by lot into three classes, one of which shall serve from one year, one for two years, and one for three years, and at the end of the first day of the following July, one at the end of two years, and one at the end of three years, respectively, and at the end of three years, and at the end of the same date. The directors and controllers of the school districts composing the said high school district shall elect, on or before the second Monday in June of each year, new members for three years in the place of those whose terms of office in the vacancies thus occurring; and should there occur a vacancy by resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the controllers of the districts whose representation is thus impaired shall immediately thereupon proceed to elect a suitable person to fill said vacancy.

SEC. 4. That said board of control shall be and hereby is empowered to levy and collect such annual rates of taxation, and grants of land, from private citizens, and from municipality or municipalities, for the purpose of erecting and maintaining as many high schools as the wants of the county may require, and the funds arising from the proceeds of such purposes cannot be obtained in this manner, then they shall have the additional power to borrow money, in the following manner, to wit: They shall annually, and by vote of not less than a majority of all the members thereof, fix what additional amount will be required for the high school or schools in operation, or to be erected during the ensuing year, and shall make application to the Auditor General of the state to the several Boards of Directors of the several counties of the State, and direct that the same in the same manner as they are now authorized by law to do other taxes for school purposes, and pay the same over to the Treasurer of the Board of Control.

SEC. 5. That said Board of Control shall exercise the powers and functions, and be subject to the same rules and restrictions for the benefit of the high schools under their control, as directors in the whole county, as are exercised by the directors or controllers of each school district for the benefit of the schools under their charge.

THE OAKLAND RAILWAY.

Proposition to Buy Out--The Pavement Contractor Wants the Horses.

The trials and difficulties of the Oakland Street Railway are, in some measure, familiar to our citizens, while the unsuccessful endeavor to make it a public convenience is well known to persons residing along its route. It has changed hands several times, and has often been brought into court, but still it struggled on. The last management has been, probably, the pluckiest, although without judgment, as is instanced by the fact that the road, which, because travel is good, the best portion of the route for gathering passengers, Fourth avenue, must be cut off and the cars stop at the Court House.

The last act in the drama was played on Monday. At this time the improvement of Fifth avenue from the new market house eastward, is not only in contemplation, but the contract has been awarded for grading and paving, as we have already reported. Now this contemplated improvement would of course not run farther than to Grant street, a distance of about one mile from the down town station, if it should be completed at all, which is extremely unlikely to the public, and hence a stoppage may be expected when the work of improvement commences.

We hear that the contractor has now offered the price of $700 for each horse owned by the company, and the proposition is under consideration. It is also another likely that the offer will be accepted, and that omnibuses will be put on the road. For a time at least this would relieve the people of the inconvenience of compelling to change cars, and would be a step in the right direction. It is to be hoped that the new management will not stop with the railway management, although some sympathize with it.

The Last Oil Horror.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

To provide against such fatality as in the case of the death of Mrs. J. B. McMillen, the oil producers, together with many others, are now asking of the Legislature a law which, if passed, will give hereafter the fullest security to life and property in the consumption of refined oil. The petitioners have asked that the legal test should be changed to Fahrenheit. With this test standard, the chances are that this last horror would not have transpired, as oil at 150 degrees will not ignite more freely than lard oil, and the probabilities are that before the oil which fell on the stove could have ignited, the unfortunate sufferer would have escaped. But, strange as it may seem, many high minded upright men in the oil business oppose it, and by so high a fire test, and are using their influence to its utter defeat in the Legislature. They urge various reasons; First, That 150 degrees is unnecessarily safe; second, that by making the Pennsylvania fire standard so high, you give the foreign States an advantage over our own; third, that 150 degree oil does not give a good light, and will not flow freely through a small wick; fourth, that the passage of this law will kill our manufactures entirely.

Now, Mr. Editor, is there a man in the entire community base enough to make such assertions? The average deaths recorded in our papers since January last, 1872, caused by oil explosions, has been three per week, or nearly eleven hundred per year. The refiner who objects should reflect on the fearful responsibility resting on him if he defeats this bill.

Second. That the compulsory manufacture of 150 degrees oil by Pennsylvania refiners gives the neighboring States an advantage over our own manufactures. Admitted. Would not the same law make the entire community be too safe